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'DEVILISH CHAIN' OF U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS CRITICIZED

LD011646 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The United States has conducted another nuclear test in Nevada. Viktor Glazunov elaborates:

We live at a complicated and controversial time when hope coexists with anxiety. The gratifying news on the upcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan was followed by the disquieting reports on another nuclear test in Nevada. That was the 21st blast since the imposition of the unilateral Soviet nuclear moratorium. When will this devilish chain end? This question worries everyone because each new nuclear blast signifies a blow on human hope. Each new explosion is a challenge to the world community, whose representatives at the United Nations are calling for an end to nuclear tests. This call is ringing as an alarm bell over the globe saturated with nuclear charges.

All responsible statesmen in the world recognize the necessity of averting the nuclear threat, the necessity of nuclear disarmament. The United States leaders also recognize this: Why, then, are they persisting in their nuclear tests, which only serve to perfect the weapons of mass destruction and to develop new types of deadly hardware? United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared that it would be possible to ban nuclear tests when nuclear weapons cease to exist. With such perverse logic it is hardly possible to reach either goal. To end nuclear tests means to halt the nuclear arms race. To continue these tests means to persist in the arms race. Rhetoric in this connection is useless.

Silence has been reigning at the Soviet nuclear test sites for almost 14 months now. We are continuing to urge the United States to heed the voice of reason and the sense of self-preservation and to join the Soviet moratorium. This would be the first practical step on the path towards halting the nuclear arms race, after which it would be possible to start the process of freeing the globe from nuclear weapons.

POZNER ON U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS VERIFICATION

LD011329 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Excerpts] It has been several months now since the National Resources Defense Council, the respected American scientific body, was invited by the Soviet Academy of Sciences to set up seismographic equipment not far from Semipalatinsk in Soviet Kazakhstan to monitor the USSR's compliance with the unilateral nuclear test ban it imposed upon itself as of August 6 1985 and has since prolonged four times.

The key person in having made this American on-site inspection [word indistinct] possible is Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, a leading expert in the external nuclear area and one of the most active figures in the nuclear disarmament movement. Last evening I met informally with Academician Velikhov. [passage omitted]

In 1983 and before that the American side repeatedly stated it was ready for a test ban provided there was adequate -- especially on-site -- inspection. Anyway, said Velikhov with a smile, these American scientists set off and began monitoring. Their equipment has been registering the U.S. nuclear tests in Nevada -- but nothing here. And all the while we've been waiting for Soviet scientists from our Academy to be invited to the test site in Nevada. We waited and waited and waited; and nothing happened. Finally, just yet again, the American side delivered. And here Velikhov chuckled. Was it that funny? I asked. Well, judge for yourself, he said.

Here's what they proposed. If we accept an invitation from the National Resources Defense Council, a non-government organization, we can go to Washington and spend 7 days visiting museums, taking in the sights -- and then go home. But forget about Nevada. If, however, we accept an official government invitation, then we can go to Nevada for 15 days and set up equipment to record U.S. tests and examine whether or not it's possible to determine test [word indistinct], that is, whether a test has a yield of say 151 kilotons instead of 150.

So what does that mean?, I asked. It means -- and here Velikhov laughed -- it means that in the all-important area of verification, the one item that was supposed to be the stumbling block to an agreement on a test ban, it's the Americans who have backed down. They are the ones who kept insisting on on-site verification, and now that we've accepted it we see that in reality they never planned to do so. They just banked on our refusal to accept them. And the best they can offer now is to record tests, not to monitor their absence.

So on two crucial issues, space and testing, the Americans have done the opposite of what they originally asked for. We have done exactly what we and they agreed to do in the first place, in principle to stop the arms race. And Velikhov laughed again. I guess it is funny -- in a way.

TRUD REPORTS 'REALITIES' OF TEST MONITORING

PM011159 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Special correspondent Ye. Zhurabayev report: "At the Test Site in Kazakhstan; the Soviet-American Experiment: Realities and Potential"]

[Text] Karkaralinsk, Bayanaul, Semipalatinsk -- The topic of monitoring [kontrol] nuclear tests is being discussed with much interest throughout the world in newspapers, magazines, and radio and television broadcasts. Viewpoints frequently diverge, but gradually, despite partial differences, a common conclusion is emerging, namely that from the technical viewpoint verification [kontrol] is possible and that what is needed is simply the sides' goodwill and a reasonable amount of courage. Verification [kontrol] issues are not just being discussed, the first practical steps have already been taken.

One cannot help describing this scientific experiment as bold. Judge for yourselves. Under its terms, the Americans with their observation equipment are given access to the 200-km zone around the nuclear test site in Kazakhstan and Soviet seismologists in turn get access to the area around the Nevada test site. So far there is no nuclear test ban treaty, nor even a U.S. moratorium, and the rehearsal of the methods of verification [kontrol] has already begun in the field. [paragraph continues]

Incidentally, this experiment conducted by the USSR Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council is not proceeding as smoothly as one might wish. But let us begin at the beginning.

There is an influential nongovernmental organization in the United States -- the Natural Resources Defense Council -- funded by private subscription. The council, like many other public associations is trying to convince the White House and the U.S. Congress that a nuclear test ban treaty lends itself to reliable verification [kontrol] and that, consequently, there are no objective obstacles to its conclusion from this viewpoint. One of the typical arguments of the opponents of a test ban agreement states that although the Russians are talking about peace day and night, they will never agree to on-site inspection [inspektsiya]. And so the leaders of the council -- Dewind, Cochran, and Von Hippel have put to Academician Velikhov a proposal to counter the dangerous demagoguery of the "unbelievers" with action. It was decided that it would be expedient to site three monitoring [kontrolnyy] stations around each of the USSR and the U.S. test sites. The USSR Academy of Sciences, obtaining the support of our country's leadership, was ready for specific measures on Soviet territory within a very short time. In May this year the two countries' scientific organizations signed a corresponding agreement, although our American partners had yet to convince their government not to hamper the experiment -- it concerns, after all, the Pentagon's holy of holies, the Nevada test site, and also the exportation of scientific equipment on which restrictions have been imposed in the past by the United States. As distinct from the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Natural Resources Defense Council could not give any guarantees that it would be able to abide by its commitments.

Nonetheless, as early as July this year representatives of the council arrived in Kazakhstan accompanied by NEWSWEEK, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and ABC correspondents. They included such prominent U.S. scientists as James (Evergreen), a leading theoretician in world seismology and Charles Chambeau, scientific consultant to the Delhi Six. Together with Soviet colleagues they chose three monitoring [kontrol] sites and soon surface installation of recording equipment began. This equipment, although it is not the last word in science, is quite adequate for the tasks it is intended for. It must be said that the U.S. Departments of Defense and of Commerce gave permission of its exportation without delay and the U.S. State Department gave official permission for the U.S. specialists to leave the country to operate the equipment on the spot. This indicates the U.S. side's interest in having its side in the area of the Soviet test site. Thus it could be claimed that even at the inital stage, the U.S. Administration is willy-nilly to some extent involved in the scientists' experiments. The "big press" in the United States noted that the government should participate directly in such an important venture instead of leaving it entirely to a public organization.

So what is the state of play at the moment?

I have visited all three monitoring sites scattered over the boundless steppe in northeast Kazakhstan. They are located in the settlements Karkaralinsk (Karaganda Oblast), Bayanaul (Pavlodar Oblast), and Karasu (Semipalatinsk Oblast). The location of the sites was chosen to reliably cover the whole test site, and the granite rocks which reach the surface here ensure the most favorable geological conditions for observation. As early as 17 July the equipment installed in Karkaralinsk registered the first explosion in...Nevada.

As I was told by the Soviet participants in the experiment, staffers of the Earth Physics Institute F.S. Tregub and N.F. Yukhnin, the silence at the Soviet test site is being monitored with a safety margin which is greatly exceeds requirements. In view of the fact that a minor earthquake in Greece has been registered and almost all the explosions in Nevada (with the exception of the three smallest ones which had a yield of less than 1 kiloton -- the established ceiling for nuclear explosions being a yield of 150 kilotons), the equipment would simply have to be switched off in the event of a nuclear test in Kazakhstan because otherwise all the sensors would be overloaded. The views of the Soviet scientists are shared by their American colleagues who work with them in Kazakhstan. I talked to David Chavez, a geophysicist from the University of Nevada in Reno.

"I am fully satisfied with the progress of work here in Kazakhstan. We are embarking on the second stage of the experment, the installation of equipment in special shafts at a depth of 70-100 meters. This will enable us to avoid the problems we encounter on the surface in connection with daily and seasonal temperature fluctuations. In Karkaralinsk and Bayanaul these shafts are ready and the shaft in Karasu is nearing completion. By the end of October, beginning of November, new, more sensitive equipment we expect from the United States is to be installed in these shafts provided, of course, that it is not embargoed. Working here, we have been able to acquaint ourselves well with the geological composition of the rocks in the area of the test site. The local crystalline rocks are different from the rocks in Nevada and favor the transmission of compressional shock waves to such an extent that our experts frequently overstimated the yield of previous Soviet explosions. For this reason it has sometimes been claimed that you exceeded the 150 kiloton ceiling. Thus our experiment is already contributing to reducing suspicions.

"Suspicion is a terrible thing," D. Chavez goes on. "Not trusting each other, our countries are spending substantial sums of money on deterrents while many other states are calmly investing in the economy, education, people's welfare, and development. In our country the military have overloaded the economy, they are squandering money which the society badly needs. All this talk about SDI simply gets on your nerves. After all, it is a terribly expensive thing and you will no doubt come up with something to counter it. Concerned about a mythical military threat, the administration may overlook a real economic danger. When the Soviet Union first announced its unilateral moratorium, many people in our country thought at the time the Russians simply had not need for nuclear explosions. However the silence which has lasted for more than 1 year at the test site has convinced them you have taken a courageous and difficult step which demonstrates readiness for real and even more serious business. And similarly, the experiment we are conducting has a tremendous political significance. The point is not so much its scientific side -- here everything has been clear for a long time -- but the fact that you were the first to summon up courage to open up the appproaches to your test site."

Yes, we were the first to do so, despite our legitimate misgivings, despite the arms race that is being foisted on us, despite the fact that not a chance is missed to provoke us, and despite the exceptional political intransigence of the present U.S. Administration. Furthermore, up to now, the experiment has been one-sided to a certain extent. The Americans have been in Kazakhstan for quite some time and meanwhile their Soviet colleagues whose first visit to Nevada was scheduled for 14 September have still not received their visas from the U.S. State Department. Granting visas means sanctioning the experiment on U.S. soil.

"I simply refuse to believe that they will not issue the visas in the end," D. Chavez sighs.

But time does not stand still, the agreed deadlines are not being met, and the experiment remains one-sided. Let us reserve our final judgment. There is still hope that the official U.S. circles will demonstrate reason. Washington must decide whether to give the go-ahed to the promising experiment which can largely resolve the question of verification [kontrol] even before a corresponding all-embracing treaty is signed, or whether rudely to thwart the scientists' efforts. One thing is clear. In the present-day world the process of adopting important decisions demands that both sides display reason.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSESSES STOCKHOLM FORUM RESULTS

PM011535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Reserve Colonel V. Chernyshev: "A Victory for Reason and Good Will. The Results and Lessons of the Stockholm Conference"]

[Text] The first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has ended. The long, nearly 3-year marathon has come to an end: The representatives of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada have adopted a final document and agreed on a package of political and military technical measures to reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe.

The accords in the final document are convincing evidence of the attainment of a qualitatively new stage on the path to the creation of an atmosphere of great confidence and strengthening of security. First, there is the accord on nonuse of force intertnational relations. A package of complementary measures was agreed to and adopted on strengthening confidence and security on the military sphere. Thus a strong foundation of military aspects of security has been created for the political aspects of European security.

These measures, which are politically binding, cover such key matters as notification of military exercises, transfer and movement of troops, exchange of annual plans for notifiable military activity, invitation of observers to it, and limitation of military activity on the European Continent. Military activity will be subject to notification (42 days or more) in cases involving at least 13,000 people (for ground forces) or 300 tanks, if they are organized in a divisional structure or at least in 2 brigades (regiments); at least 3,000 people (for amphibious forces or airborne troops). The participating states' air force exercises will be liable to notification if 200 or more aircraft sorties are planned.

Participating states will invite observers from all other participating states to attend such types of military activity as ground forces' exercises carried out under a single operational command independently or in conjunction with air force or naval components, amphibious and parachute assault landings by airborne forces in the European zone, and the transfer of ground forces from outside the zone or inside the zone. All aforementioned military activity will be liable to observation in cases where 17,000 and more troops are involved. For amphibious and parachute assault landings the threshold will be 5,000 men.

As for monitoring the fulfillment of pledges, each participating state will have the right to carry out inspections on the territory of any other participating state in the zone where the confidence-building and security measures apply. No state will be obliged to accept more than three inspections on its territory in one calendar year (and more than one inspection by the same state). Inspection will be permitted on the ground, from the air, or by both methods.

In looking back over the ground covered by the conference, it is necessary to point out that from the very start there was a constant struggle between different trends. The position of some leading NATO countries, headed by the United States, was in fact a constant brake on the Stockholm forum's work. They tried to play down the significance of the conference, narrow the range of questions discussed at it, make it purely technical, and debase the political aspects of confidence and security building. The obvious aim was to prevent the achievement of significant results at the forum and deprive it of a future. At the same time, these participants were expecting to secure some one-sided advantages for themselves, establish rigorous monitoring [kontrol] of the conduct in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of normal activities involved in instructing and training troops, and implement their own concept of effective transparency of the entire structure and deployment of Warsaw Pact Armed Forces. This was evidenced in particular by the proposals on placing at NATO's disposal information of an intelligence nature, arranging observation of extra-garrison activity, including all movement by troops outside their permanent deployment areas, and unrestricted on-site inspections [inspektsii na mestakh].

But despite this unconstructive platform, the conference was vigorous enough to surmount the artificial obstacles in its path. What is the secret of this vigor?

The completion of the conference with substantial results was due to three factors. First of all the enterprising and flexible line of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which did a great deal to find solutions to the key issues, made bold compromises, and took vigorous steps to achieve mutually acceptable accords. There was hardly a session at which they did not put forward enterprising proposals promoting the conference's work.

A vital role was performed by the neutral and nonaligned states, which, for their part, also put forward constructive, businesslike proposals. And, finally, a number of the European partners of the United States from time to time put pressure on Washington and its main "assistants," making the shift from unrealistic, hidebound positions. But in overall terms, success in Stockholm would have been inconceivable without reciprocal efforts by all the participants.

What is the significance and what are the lessons of the Stockholm conference? First, the achievement of substantial accords taking account of the interests of all sides is of fundamental significance for the development and deepening of the all-European process started in Helsinki. It was confirmed that the Helsinki process has taken root in European soil. Second, it is the first major agreement in the military-political sphere since the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty in 1979. Third, the fruitful completion of the conference should contribute in the future to the reduction of military confrontation in Europe: The confidence - and security-building measures elaborated in Stockholm should serve as a step leading to the direct consideration of questions pertaining to disarmament on the continent. The foundation for new agreements, including one on substantially reducing forces and armaments in Europe, as proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries, has been laid. Fourth, the improvement of the situation on the European Continent and peace and tranquillity in the European home should be an example to other parts of the world, an example of constructive coexistence among different states which are aware of their interdependence and build their relations on trust.

The success of Stockholm graphically demonsrates that in the present situation it is possible to find mutually acceptable solutions to complex questions on the basis of goodwill and willingness to cooperate and compromise. It also clearly shows that the path to security by no means lies through the rejection of agreement, but, on the contrary, through the strengthening of existing accords and achievement of new ones. Without agreements there can be no strong and stable structure for international relations -- either on a regional or on a global scale.

The Stockholm success was not to the liking of certain people in Washington. According to the U.S. television company CBS, certain U.S. Administration spokesmen immediately after the signing of the final document called it "worthless."

But the prevailing view of the forum's results in the world, and above all in Western Europe, is somewhat different. Britain's THE TIMES called the accord a historic agreement between East and West, the start of a new era in the "bridgebuilding" process. Satisfaction with the results achieved at the first stage was expressed by French President F. Mitterrand, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, and the leaders of other West European countries.

The Soviet Union sees the success of the first stage of the conference as the materialization of the new political thinking in tune with the realities of the nuclear-space era in which we live. "Stockholm demonstrated," M.S. Gorbachev said, "that even in a complex situation it is possible to reach understandings on security issues if the political will and disire are there."

UN DELEGATES ASSESS GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD011308 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The news about the coming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik was met with broad response among the participants in the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, expressed confidence that the meeting would provide an opportunity for the two countries to improve their relations and to pave the way to considerable mutual understanding, especially in the sphere of disarmament. According to Perez de Cuellar, this could make a positive impact on the world community in general and on the work of the United Nations Organization in particular.

The world community met with approval the report on the coming talks between the Soviet and American leaders, Hoerdur Helgason, acting head of the Icelandic delegation at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, said in a TASS interview. The world expects the Soviet-American dialogue to bring about greater understanding between the two countries, to promote the curbing of the arms race and the reduction of arsenals of conventional armaments.

Addressing the session of the U.N. General Assembly, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, pointed out that the Soviet-American dialogue would make a favourable impact on the international situation. He said that tension and mistrust in relations between the two countries could be removed only by way of constructive talks which would lead to the reduction of military arsenals, disarmament and broad mutually advantageous cooperation. In this connection Peter Varkonyi pointed out the significance of the Moratorium on nuclear tests announced by the Soviet Union which, in his opinion, is a concrete step on the way to the elimination of nuclear weapons on this planet by 2000.

Peter Jankovitsch, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, spoke at the session about the problem of the reduction of world tension. He emphasized the need for taking urgent and effective measures for the termination of nuclear tests and the use of space for peaceful purposes and supported the large-scale creation of nuclear-free zones. The Austrian foreign minister went on record in favour of the turning of the European continent into an arena of peaceful cooperation and expressed high appreciation of the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

In the course of the general political discussion much attention is being devoted to the tense situation in various parts of the world. Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs of Qatar, pointed out that the interests of the preservation of international security and the establishment of peace in the Middle East require the all-embracing settlement of the conflict with due account for the lawful right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. He went on record in support for the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned.

The criminal regime of South Africa is stepping up its aggressive policy, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, said. Only comprehensive and mandatory sanction can force South African racists to give up the apartheid system. He emphasized that the practices of the apartheid regime were incompatible with the standards and principles of the U.N. Charter and were a crime against morality.

SHEVARDNADZE'S UN ACTIVITIES SUMMARIZED

Meets Mexican President

LD261818 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Thursday met with Mexican President Miguel de La Madrid Hurtado who had arrived here to attend the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

During the exchange of opinions, the Soviet Side voiced support for the initiatives by the heads of state and government of six countries of different continents for removing the nuclear threat and keeping outer space peaceful. The Soviet foreign minister recalled the conviction, expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply to a recent message from the leaders of these countries, that joint efforts to bridle the arms race and stop nuclear testing would finally materialize in practical measures leading to that important goal.

The Mexican president spoke with satisfaction about the Soviet leadership's constructive initiatives and stressed the significance of its extension of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

A shared desire was reaffirmed to strengtehn the traditional friendship of the people of the USSR and Mexico and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of enhancing peace and international security.

Meets Iraqi Minister

LD261148 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, met Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on Thursday. During the talk he pointed out that the Soviet Union firmly stood out for the earliest end to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, its political settlement in line with generally recognized rules of international law and was ready to contribute to efforts in this area. T. 'Aziz confirmed Iraq's support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at liquidating nuclear weapons, stopping nuclear explosions, preventing arms from outer space and establishing extensive international cooperation between states on an equal basis.

The two sides voiced support for developing further friendly relations between the USSR and Iraq and expanding fruitful cooperation between them in various spheres.

Meets FRG's Genscher

LD261206 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice federal chancellor, FRG minister for foreign affairs, on Thursday. In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere [TASS Russian at 1025 GMT in an identical report, uses delovaya ostanovka], views were exchanged on ways to preserve European and universal peace. The meeting has been a continuation of the frank discussions held during the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev with Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Moscow in July this year.

The sides noted that the serious agreements reached at Stockholm on reducing the level of military danger in Europe are convincing evidence of the realism of the effort to strengthen the security of states through political methods. The sides have agreed that the success of Stockholm should give an added impulse to the talks on the limitations and development of a constructive dialogue between all states irrespective of their social system.

It was stressed from the Soviet side that mere statements on the wish for an improvement of the situation and reaching agreements are not enough. It takes practical deeds contributing to an end to nuclear testing, elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and prevention of the arms race in outer space. The mutual intention has been stressed to contrubute to the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other ties between the two countries.

Meets Ghanaian Minister

LD261945 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- During the talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Obed Asamoah, secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana for foreign affairs, held on Thursday, the sides favoured more active efforts to remove the nuclear threat, strengthen international peace and security and establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and in Africa in particular. The sides expressed a mutual desire for developing further and strengthening Soviet-Ghanaian cooperation in the interests of the two nations and the cause of peace.

Meets Belgium's Tindemans

LD261954 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, had a talk on Thursday with Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign affairs. Emphasizing the positive significance of the results of the stockholm conference, the sides confirmed the commitment of the two countries to the development of the European process in all spheres, the desire for contributing to the dynamic and resultative holding of the Vienna meeting of countries participating in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

As it has been emphasized in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, Stockholm has become a victory of common sense and a gain for all the 35 countries participating in the conference.

While discussing the issues of the 41st U.N. General Assembly, the ministers favoured the achievement of such important goals of the U.N. as the prohibition of all nuclear arms tests, prevention of an arms race in outer space and strengthening of peace and security. The sides expressed confidence that expansion and deepening of Soviet-Belgian cooperation would conform to the interests of both nations and the aims of strengthening peace and mutual understanding in Europe.

Talks With Japan's Kuranari

OW270625 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] At a meeting in New York with Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze explained Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's major proposals which he made in Vladivostok concerning security, peace, and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region. The proposals, he said, apply to Japan too, which has become a major power in many areas under the nonnuclear principles which it pursues as a national policy.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze noted that the policy of the Japanese Government in pressing for Japan's participation in the "star wars" plan with its economic, scientific and technological resources does not (?contribute to) international security.

In their discussion of bilateral issues, the two foreign ministers agree to work for further development of relations between the two countries through continued political negotiations.

Praised by Cypriot President

LD270648 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus here on Friday. Matters of the development of Soviet-Cyprus relations as well as a number of topical international problems were discussed during the conversation which was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

"The Soviet Union, striving for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, consistently comes out in favour of an improvement of the situation in the Mediterranean, in favour of achieving a lasting, just and comprehensive settlement with the problem of Cyprus and in favour of convening with this end in view a widely-representative international conference under the auspices of the United Nations," Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out.

The president of Cyprus welcomed the directedness of the USSR's peace initiatives, particularly singling out the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2038 GMT on 26 September adds the following: "We had a very useful exchange of views with the foreign minister of the Soviet Union," he said at a press conference. "We exchanged information regarding our respective contacts, all the sides of the problems of course. We also exchanged views regarding the proposal of the Soviet Union on the international conference (on Cyprus problem -- TASS). As you know from my statement yesterday at the General Assembly we support fully the proposal for the international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

"On the whole I can say that I'm very satisfied with the meeting I had with Mr Shevardnadze", concluded the president.]

Meets Indian Counterpart

LD270653 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and foreign minister of the USSR, met here Friday with Shiv Shanker, leader of the Indian delegation to the 41st Session of the U.N. General Assembly Session and minister for foreign affairs and commerce of India.

They expressed profound satisfaction with the steady development of Soviet-Indian friendship and all-round cooperation and reaffirmed the identity or proximity of their countries' positions on the key problems of the times.

The Indian side's attention was called to major foreign policy initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, including his statement announcing the extension of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, and a proposal by a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

The Soviet side spoke highly of the activities of the Delhi group of six and the decisions of the non-algined in Harare directed at preventing nuclear war, stopping the arms race and promoting equitable cooperation.

Meets Sweden's Andersson

LD270656 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here Friday with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson. Note was taken of the need for all countries to step up their efforts to remove the threat of war. In this connection a high opinion was confirmed of the initiatives made by the leaders of the countries of the Delhi group of six aimed at putting an end to nuclear testing and bridling the arms race.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Sten Andersson hailed the attainment of a weighty result at the Stockholm Conference, pointing out the constructive role played in achieving the mutually acceptable accord by all states interested in a continued development of the Helsinki process.

A desire was reaffirmed to futher develop bilateral relations in the light of understandings reached during a conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden, when he stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit last April.

Talks With Ethiopian Minister

LD270702 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foriegn affairs of the USSR, met with Goshu Wolde, minister of foriegn affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, here on Friday.

The two countries' determination to press for a radical improvement of the international situation, for the termination of and a ban on nuclear tests, for real headway in the cause of nuclear disarmement, for a just political settlement of regional conflict situations and, in particular, for the earliest elimination of the hotbed of war danger and racism in the south of Africa was reaffirmed during the conversation. The sides specially pointed out that headway in all these directions would promote a solution to the urgent tasks of improving international economic relations and releasing material resources for the purposes of socio-economic progress.

The need to begin a dialogue at the United Nations organisation concerning the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security in all its components was emphasised.

The sides pointed out with satisfaction that Ethiopia under the guidance of its recognized leader Mengistu Haile Mariam made successful headway along the lines of strengthening national independence and building a new society. Mutual interest in further strengthening and developing friendly Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation was expressed.

Meets DRA's Dost

LD282309 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2244 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR foreign affairs minister, had a meeting here on Sunday with S.M. Dost, DRA foreign affairs minister. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the great significance for the normalization of the situation in Asia of the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speech in Vladivostok was emphasized. The ministers devoted much attention to efforts for achieving the speediest political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. An indispensable condition should be a full cessation and guaranteed non-resumption of armed and any other interference from outside in the internal affairs of the DRA.

The mininsters expressed satisfaction with the fruitful nature of Soviet-Afghan cooperation and spoke in favor of its further development in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

Meets Zimbabwean Counterpart

LD282351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2305 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze met Zimbabwean foreign minister Witness Mangwende, here on Sunday. In the course of friendly conversation, a high mark was given to the positive results of the 8th Conference of Heads of States and Governments of teh Nonaligned Movement. Mangwende's attention was drawn to Mikhail Gorbachev's message to the conference. The Nonaligned Movement's growing role in world affairs, its active speeches in favor of preventing nuclear war, halting nuclear tests, harnessing the arms race, releasing means for development, and strengthening the security of all were noted.

Having stressed the necessity of the fastest possible liquidation of the dangerous center of tension in the south of Africa, the sides resolutely condemned the aggressive policy toward the frontline states conducted by the RSA racist regime which enjoys imperialist circles' support and protection. The full support for the just liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia was declared.

Questions of strengthening and developing Soviet-Zimbabwean relations, and frienship between the two countries' peoples were also examined.

Meets Algerian Counterpart

LD282332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2310 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze met Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi here on Sunday. Some questions of Soviet-Algerian relations and international problems of mutual interest were discussed. The successful development of fruitful Soviet-Algerian cooperation was satisfactorily noted, and the mutual desire to deepen it in all areas was voiced. It was emphasized that in the present, complicated international situation it is essential to take practical action so as to commence, through joint efforts by states, the movement toward setting up a reliable and comprehensive system of international peace and security which would embrace all regions, including the Mediterranean.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Meets Kuwaiti Minister

LD282350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2316 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, met Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister here on Sunday. During the course of the friendly conversation, the urgent necessity of stepping up the efforts of all states in the cause of preserving peace and international security, eliminating the sources of tension, including those in the near east and in the region of the Persian Gulf, was emphasized. During the examination of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, both sides came out in favor of their further and mutually advantageous development.

Meets Australian Minister

LD290020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2318 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze had a conversation on Sunday here with Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden. The increased activity of dialogue between the two countries at various levels and the mutual interest in attaching a regular character to it was noted with satisfaction.

Eduard Shevardnadze underlined the importance of strengthening security and establishing international cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region in the right of the program presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July of this year. Soviet support for the creation of non-nuclear zones in various regions of the world and in particular in the south part of the Pacific was confirmed.

Meets Zimbabwe's Mugabe

LD300818 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here on Monday with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and discussed with him in detail a number of urgent problems. The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Emphasis was laid on the importance of contacts between Mikhail Gorbachev and Robert Mugabe for the further development of Soviet-Zimbabwean relations and for the joint efforts of the two countries for peace.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew attention to the Soviet Union's reaction to the results of the 8th Non-aligned Summit in Harare as a major success. That forum demonstrated anew that the Non-aligned Movement is an influential international force, an important tool of strengthening the political and economic independence of developing countries and that it is making a great contribution to the struggle for peace and against the arms race, imperialism, colonialism and racism. Emphasis was laid on the Soviet Union's readiness to continue energetically to cooperate with non-aligned countries in tackling the most important problems of our time.

Talks With Nicaragua's D'Escoto

LD300830 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, met here on Monday with Nicaragua's foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto. During the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides stressed the need for invigorating the efforts by peace-loving nations to end nuclear tests, curb the arms race and create a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Having denounced the United States for its actions with regard to Nicaragua and its policy of whipping up tension in Central America, the ministers emphasised that the region's problems could only be resolved by way of talks with due respect for the legitimate right of the peoples to a free choice of their development without diktat and outside interference.

The sides pointed to the importance of Nicaragua's constructive initiatives, the efforts by the Contadora group and other peace-loving countries with a view to finding a fair political settlement of the region.

Receives Austrian Minister

PM011133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- The pressing need for efficient steps to be taken toward ending nuclear tests and the arms race as a whole, preventing it from spreading to outer space, and developing broad international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space was noted in the course of the talk held on Monday between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, and Austria's Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch.

The interlocutors welcomed the successful completion of the Stockholm conference. Attention was drawn to Mikhail Gorvbachev's statement that the accords reached at the conference are important not only as they are. The accords improve prospects of establishing a stable situation in Europe.

Peter Jankowitsch touched upon the Austrian side's efforts being undertaken to ensure conditions for the successful holding in Vienna in November this year of the follow-up meeting of representatives of the States, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is designed to promote further consolidation of the all-European process.

Confers With Egyptian Minister

PM011419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings in New York"]

[Text] A meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and Egyptian foreign minister, touched on questions of the development of bilateral relations and the settlement of the situation in the Near East, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid responded positively to the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy initiatives aimed at the eradication of the nuclear threat, the stopping and prohibition of nuclear tests, the implementation of real steps on the path of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in space, and the formation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

PETROSYANTS INTERVIEWED AT IAEA CONFERENCE

AU011059 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Nuclear Power, while in Vienna for the 24-26 September IAEA special conference, precise date not given]

[Text] Question: What in your opinion will be the development of the nuclear power industry in the USSR and the whole world? I have in mind the slow down in the United States.

A.M. Petrosyants: If we proceed from the position of the Soviet Union, then the Chernobyl accident has created a very complicated, difficult and painful situation for the Soviet people. But despite all this it did not affect the development of the nuclear power industry in the USSR. I should like to point to the very extensive program for the construction of nuclear power plants and the generation of power by these plants. Even though the Soviet country is rich in organic fuels, in coal and gas, the distribution of mineral resources is uneven. In the European part of the Soviet Union in particular, where the major part of the population lives and there is very powerful and manysided industry, there are very few resources of organic fuels and the quantities of water power and electricity are inadequate. That is why the decision to develop the nuclear power industry in the European part of the country was adopted.

This situation has not changed, even after the Chernobyl accident. Quite the opposite, this accident has corroborated the need to develop the Soviet Union's nuclear power industry. As far as the slowing down of the pace in the United States is concerned, there are various reasons and motives for this. As is well known, the growth of the power industry is primarily determined by the requirements of industry and the population. At present the United States needs less power. That is why there is no need for an accelerated development of the power industry as a whole and of the nuclear power industry in particular.

Question: The geographical conditions of a nuclear power plant are one of the factors regarded as important for the safety of nuclear power plants. What is the pertinent view in the USSR?

Petrosyants: Undoubtedly, there are a number of things that should be taken into consideration, and this also applies to the approach one should adopt. Why? Simply because Soviet territory is immense, the Soviet Union occupies one-sixth of the surface of the earth, and it is naturally worthwhile to reflect on a more rational distribution in the Soviet Union. Such considerations are impossible as far as other countries are concerned. I am thinking in this context above all of West European countries. There it is impossible to discuss the problem in such a manner because the nuclear power plants will always be located close to the population because there is little room there, there is limited territory. The problem is simpler in the United States or in Mexico because such states extend over a larger territory.

Question: What are the prospects for international cooperation between countries after the preparation and signing of the IAEA conventions?

Petrosyants: A great deal of work concerning the preparation and discussion of this convention has been accomplished. I am even rather surprised that these conventions were adopted so quickly. [paragraph continues]

This is a very pleasant situation. I might say that before the Chernobyl accident lengthy debates would have been necessary, there would have been long consultations about whether such conventions are required or not. After the Chernobyl accident -- and accidents had also occurred in other countries, the United States and Great Britain -- it became evident that the conventions came into being at the very moment they became necessary. The fact also seems important to me that they went into effect immediately. As far as the future is concerned, they will be naturally expanded and deepened and will be completed with all the necessary data and supplements that real life requires. This is naturally not only possible but also necessary.

Zholkver Comments on Session

LD011015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is taking place in Vienna. Here is a "latest news" commentary. At the microphone is Aleksandr Zholkver, our correspondent:

The disturbing events of recent times, the accident at Chernobyl, and those at U.S., British, and other nuclear power stations have directly raised before all states the question of the need to strengthen and deepen international cooperation to ensure the safe development of nuclear power engineering. This is the question at the center of the work of the IAEA, which has in recent months held a meeting of competent experts from over 50 countries, and of a special session of the general conference, which adopted an international convention on prompt notification of nuclear breakdowns and on mutual assistance between states in the event of such an accident or a breakdown situation.

A leading role in the drafting of these extremely important documents was played by our country, which submitted for the IAEA's consideration a broad, and at the same time fully palpable program for establishing an international framework for the safe development of nuclear power engineering. As was stressed in Vienna, the reports of the Soviet specialists were of outstanding value, among them those on the causes of the Chernobyl accident and on the measures to eliminate its consequences. The IAEA leadership noted the correctness of the decisions they adopted, decisions which will be broadly applied by scientists, planners, and field workers in other countries as well.

At the latest annual conference in Vienna, a broad range of questions of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear power are now being discussed. At the same time, it is difficult to ignore the fact that some Western politicians, mainly from the United States, in interviews that are being extensively broadcast over the Voice of America and the BBC are striving to cast a shadow on the work of both the Soviet experts in Vienna, and of the IAEA as a whole. U.S. Energy Secretary Herrington, for example, averred that the Soviet specialists had given no reply to 600 questions. He said this at the very time that the IAEA was taking special note of the fullness, sincerity and openness of the report by the Soviet delegation.

It seems to me that the central point is that Herrington's purview includes not only U.S. nuclear power stations, but also the Nevada testing ground, where nuclear blasts continue to resound as before, and the total number of these blasts long since passed that same figure of 600. One of the IAEA's most important tasks lies in ensuring that the atom is exclusively peaceful and serves the progress of mankind.

PYADYSHEV BRIEFS PRESS ON REYKJAVIK MEETING

TASS Report

LD01143 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- The purpose of the interim meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik practically to evaluate the situation and concert proposals aimed at ensuring progress on some aspects of nuclear weapons, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said here at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

It is not ruled out, he continued, that the sides will discuss in Reykjavik Soviet-American relations and some other problems of mutual interest, including regional conflicts. The two leaders will be able to give proper directives to their negotiating teams and also to their foreign minister so as to find the most productive solution.

As for the format of the Reykjavik summit, the Soviet leadership believes that what is needed is a working meeting in a working atmosphere, without much publicity and between small teams.

The interm meeting is viewed as a part of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the USA, on which agreement was reached in Geneva in November 1985. This means that the question of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States is not cancelled. Naturally, such a visit should produce results.

The early reactions show that the news of the working meeting in Reykjavik evoked diverse responses in the United States. We are not surprised. In the past few days the Soviet-American contacts in Washington and New York were enveloped in an atmosphere of nervousness. Those who have set out to frustrate by all means the efforts to start dialogue attempted to aggravate the situation around the trumped up "Zakharov case" and "the case of Daniloff" who engaged in unlawful activities in the Soviet Union.

The groundless demand of the U.S. Administration that 25 staff members of the Soviet U.N. Mission leave new York before the expiry of their tours of duty, by October 1, can only be characterized as an undisguised act of provocation. Why should such a decision be taken just the day before the arrival of the Soviet foreign minister in New York? The answer is clear: Some parties wanted very much to thwart the meeting of the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of the state and therefore the summit.

Eventually, the artificial obstacles put by the American side were removed. The soviet foreign ministry spokesman said. There arose an opportunity for a working meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU central Committee and the U.S. President. Now that a breach was made in the wall by joint efforts, one may say that accord was reached thanks to the realism and constructive approach of both sides. As Armand Hammer, 88, wise with years and experience, said, neither the Russians nor the Americans have lost but both gained in this matter.

Moscow Radio Report

LD011959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists took place today in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, recalled that in accordance with the accord reached, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will meet 11-12 October this year in Reykjavik, capital of Iceland.

It was noted that the proposal for the meeting was made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. On his instructions it was conveyed to the U.S. President by USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, during a meeting in the White House. The President accepted the proposal for an urgent meeting between the top leaders of the USSR and the United States.

Putting forward the idea of a meeting in Iceland, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative stressed, Moscow is guided by the fact that recently positive events have taken place in the world which give cause for hope. At the same time, a whole series of factors cause grave concern. The solving of the central problem of today, the problem of security for all, has not moved one step forward. The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons are going round in circles, and indeed the entire process of dialogue between Moscow and Washington is in essence marking time. Only an outward appearance of constructive work is being created. In this connection, attentive analysis was made of what was contained in the letter from the U.S. President on 25 July addressed to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It should not be said that there is no rational core in the U.S. proposals. In these circumstances, in the view of the Soviet leadership, new serious impulses are necessary for the matter to move ahead. And the aim of the interim meeting of the leaders consists in directly assessing the situation and agreeing clear instructions aimed at ensuring progress in certain questions of nuclear weapons.

It is not ruled out that in Reykjavik a discussion of questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as all other problems of mutual interest, including regional conflicts, will be held.

As to the format of the meeting in Reykjavik, in the view of the Soviet leadership working meetings are needed, without superfluous fuss and with only a few people attending.

By the way, as a venue for the meeting London was also put forward together with Reykjavik. The U.S. did not express a preference for the British capital.

The interim meeting is conceived of as being within the framework of preparations for the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the United States, which was agreed in Geneva in October last year. That means that the question of the trip by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary to the United States is not being taken off the agenda.

It was stressed that first responses testify to the fact the news of the working meeting in the capital of Iceland has drawn varied reaction in the United States. This is not surprising. Over the last few days Soviet-U.S. contacts in Washington and New York have been surrounded by an atmosphere of nervousness. Those who have set themselves the task of torpedoing at any price the arrangement of a dialogue have been attempting to exacerbate the situation surrounding the artifically fabricated Zakharov affair and the Daniloff affair. And the question is, why, 1 day before the arrival of the Soviet minister in New York, take a decision on the early departure from the United States of 25 officials of the USSR representative office at the United Nations? In the final analysis, the obstacles artificially put forward by the U.S. side were removed.

Now, when through joint effort the wall has been breached, it can be said that an understanding has been achieved thanks to the realism and constructive approach of the both sides

Answers were given to questions from journalists.

Reply on Arms Control Guidelines

LD011949 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] At the international press center on Moscow's Zubovskiy Boulevard Today, a spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry commented on the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan on 11 and 12 October in Reykjavik. Our Moscow correspondent was there. Here is a report from Klaus-Juergen Fischer:

[Passage omitted] Boris Pyadyshev said repeatedly that it is necessary to agree on negotiating directives in the Icelandic capital which could serve the foreign ministers and the delegations of the two countries as guidelines after the summit, so as to achieve results. I asked him in what areas of arms control, for example, new guidelines were conceivable. The Soviet Press spokesman replied:

[Begin Pyadyshev recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] As we understand it, the meeting in Rejkyavik is to have a working character. It must give an impetus in all basic directions currently being worked on in the field of nuclear disarmament.

As we understand it, there will be the possibility in Rejkyavik of giving precise, concrete instructions for intensification of the negotiations between the two delegations in order to prepare and formulate the drafts for two or three agreements concerning nuclear disarmament. As an example, I could name the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe. We believe that that is a direction with good prospects. From the nature of the Soviet proposals on this question and the commentaries and remarks on them made by the American side, it can be assumed that here is a clear and real prospect for the preparations.

I cannot, of course, ignore such an issue as that of a ban on all nuclear tests. In our view, the problem could be solved today, or could already have been solved. We also believe that the long Soviet unilateral moratorium plays an extremely important positive role in world politics. We conceive the type of possible directives, about which you asked, along approximately these lines. [end recording]

Reply on UN Staff

LD011437 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held here today. Asked about the demand of the United States Administration that the personnel of the Soviet Mission of the United Nations be reduced, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said: This is an unlawful action designed to cause far-reaching negative consequences in the field of Soviet-American relations.

He said the final decisions on this matter would be taken after the summit meeting. The Soviet side, he went on, has refrained from the reply measures prepared by it. These are rather big and telling counter-measures, he went on. "We are against a competition in this field," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman went on. "We hope that a reasonable solution will be found at the summit meeting."

Today, October 1, is the deadline set by the American side for 25 Soviet staff members to leave New York. They continue to work with the exception of those six-seven of them who were not in New York at the time this demand was made.

Arms Accords, Daniloff, Dissidents

AU011734 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting next week in Iceland "will be a working meeting, in an atmosphere of work without too much noise," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said here Wednesday.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would have the "possibility to give clear directives to concentrate work for the elaboration of two or three draft accords in the nuclear arms field," he said in a news conference. The spokesman gave an example of Euro-missiles as an area where accord could be reached. [passage omitted] Mr. Pyadyshev said the proposals already made by the Soviet side were "sufficient to go ahead." He said "the USSR is ready to take into consideration propositions from the other side," and added that the Soviet Union would always be "an attentive negotiator."

When asked about the Daniloff affair, Mr. Pyadyshev quoted U.S. millionaire Armand Hammer who has close links with the Soviet Union, and who said about Mr. Daniloff's release "neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has lost, both have won." [passage omitted]

The spokesman said Mr. Zakharov was "resting at his home in Moscow" and that the question of Mr. Daniloff, who he said was guilty of "illegal activities, is now resolved." No other information on the charges against him would be released, he added.

Under the deal, the Soviet Union is also to free Soviet dissident physicist and human rights activist Yuriy Orlov from a Siberian work camp by October 7. Mr. Pyadyshev said other dissidents could also be released, but would not elaborate on his comment. "The Soviet authorities have had requests, but I would not like to give their number. I can only say that such cases have been resolved in the past and I do not see why they should not be in the future," he said. [passage omitted]

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS HOPES FOR REYKJAVIK TALKS

Opportunity To Break Deadlock

PM011815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["Yuriy Zhukov 'Observer's Opinion'" PRAVDA headline]

[Text] It would be no exaggeration to say that the number one topic of speeches by statesmen and public figures and commentaries in the world's mass media today is the news of the upcoming 11-12 October working meeting [rabochaya vstrecha] in Reykjavik between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President.

This rapidly arranged [srochnaya] meeting, which is taking place at M.S. Gorbachev's suggestion, has special significance in the present complex and contradictory situation. On the one hand, there have been really positive events demonstrating that, given the political will, far-reaching mutually acceptable agreements can and must be achieved. On the other hand, in the main areas -- above all on the question of the solution of the central problem of today, the problem of security for all -- there has been no progress at all.

Moscow believes that the critical moment has now arrived, when an ultrapowerful impetus is needed which is capable of breaking the deadlock at the dangeroulsy protracted talks on nuclear and space armaments and of finding ways to improve the international situation.

The initiative displayed by the Soviet side is an eloquent reaffirmation of its responsible approach to the resolution of vitally important problems on whose solution, it would no exaggeration to say, the fate of all mankind depends. Even in the complex, dramatic situation where a deadlock is emerging on questions of nuclear and space armaments, the Soviet Union is taking bold and unusual steps enabling a way out of the situation to be found.

The upcoming special [vneocherednaya] meeting in Reykjavik, which is conceived of as a meeting in a working atmosphere and on a restricted scale [v uzkom sostave], offers such an opportunity. It makes it possible to assess the situation and agree on directives on the basis of which the two countries' diplomats would be able to prepare for the adoption of important decisions during the official visit by the Soviet leader to the United States which was agreed on the Geneva last November.

Is there any real chance of this happening? It is my profound conviction that there is. There have been reports that of late various options have emerged for resolving certain questions pertaining to medium-range nuclear missiles, and indeed even to strategic and space arms. At his press conference in New York USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze said that compromise Soviet proposals are available on the whole range of these questions.

Everything will depend on the extent to which the two sides display at this meeting the new political thinking which presupposes renunciation of the illusion that one side can achieve superiority over the other in the terrible implements of destruction. And steps as the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada or the ASAT antisatellite system test are hardly likely to contribute to the creation of a climate of confidence and cooperation between our countries.

The solution of serious problems demands a serious approach. The path toward peace demands constructive and mutually acceptable solutions in international relations. Embarking on this path, as M.S. Gorbachev noted in his 18 August statement, means passing the historic test of maturity. This applies to all political leaders to whose lot has fallen this lofty mission concerning mankind as a whole.

Soviet people, together with all the world's people, wholeheartedly wish them success in the accomplishment of this mission which can and must pave the way to a solution of the key problems which is designed to ensure mankind's survival in the nuclear age.

Atmosphere Needed for Success

LD011948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The announcement of the forthcoming meeting on 11-12 October between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has truly aroused the broadest interest among the international public. Statesmen and the leaders of political parties and other public organizations, and the mass media are expressing their opinions about this meeting. One can say without any risk of exaggeration that the agreement between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States to hold the meeting within the framework of preparations for Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States -- some press organs received widespread approval, but at the same time the hope is being expressed that it will open the way toward reaching specific accords on the problems of space and nuclear weapons and also on other issues relating to Soviet-U.S. relations, connected with regional conflicts, and other problems of mutual interest.

In dispatch datelined Washington carried by AFP, my attention was drawn to the following: As the official White House spokesman announced, the proposal for the meeting was contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's letter which was handed to President Reagan by Comrade Shevardnadze, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, on 19 September. On the very next day the U.S. side expressed its agreement to this proposal. But for 10 whole days even many senior White House officials did not know about this. According to the UPI agency, they found out about the agreement reached literally 15 minutes before the official announcement of it. My attention was drawn to just this fact as evidence that Washington can keep a secret. Recently, you will recall, we have on several occasions come up against leaks of confidental information which did anything but facilitate a solution of the problems under discussion. This time however, one can, in my view, conclude that the U.S. side has manifested both realism and constructiveness, which indisputably merits a positive evaluation.

Now, when just a few days are left before the planned meeting, it is becoming particulary important to create an atmosphere facilitating success.

And in this connection, the latest nuclear weapons test at the Nevada testing ground produces a depressing impression. Expressing his opinion on the agenda for the summit meeting, Comrade Shevardnadze, at his press conference in New York, conjectured that the problem of ending nuclear tests would occupy a very important place, if not the focal place.

No proof is needed of the fact that U.S. agreement with the Soviet Union's proposal to cease nuclear tests would be of fundamental importance. And one can count on the British and the French following suit and renouncing nuclear tests. China, which is also a nuclear power, is known not to conduct nuclear tests.

CONGRESS BUCKS WHITE HOUSE ON ARMS FUNDS, RSA

PM011457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "'Gauntlet Thrown Down' to White House. Opposition to Administration Prescriptions Grows in U.S. Congress"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Sep -- This happens very seldom in American politics: During the past 24 hours legislators have twice essentially passed a "vote of no confidence" in the administration's actions.

The administration undoubtedly suffered its most painful defeat, and the most far-reaching in terms of significance and consequences, in the House of Representatives. The house adopted, albeit by a minimal majority of one vote, a multipurpose bill on appropriations for fiscal 1987 which sharply contradicts not only the positions but also the entire military and foreign policy philosophy of the present U.S. ruling elite. A number of legislative amendments abruptly change the administration's priorities in funding the Pentagon, in approaching the problem of accords with the Soviet Union, and also in channeling internal spending. Against the will of the White House the congressmen risked going along with the Americans' widespread sentiments. The draft law they approved envisages limiting Pentagon nuclear explosions with a yield of less than 1 kiloton, observing the SALT II numerical ceilings, banning tests of antisatellite weapons, freezing at the present level resources for the "star wars" program, and deferring purchase of qualitatively new -- binary -- chemical weapons. At the same time, the House of Representatives advocated reducing by almost $34 billion the request for appropriations to the Pentagon in the next fiscal year. The extent of military-economic aid to foreign states was cut by 10 percent, compared with the present level.

All these initiatives were left untouched despite the exceptionally aggressive and unceremonious administration arm-twisting campaign to pressure the House of Representatives. Pentagon figures, in particular, accused the legislators of "playing up to the Soviet Union" and making "political gestures to indulge the USSR." In a personal letter to Congress, Defense Secretary Weinberger tried to frighten it with "the undermining of American security as a result of limitations on nuclear explosions." According to a statement by the ultra-rightists' mouthpiece, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, this will entail abandoning tests of a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser within the framework of "star wars." In addition, the deployment of nuclear warheads for Trident 2 missiles and the new Midgetman mobile ICBM is threatened. Finally, President Reagan himself declared at a meeting with a group of conservatives that "each House initiative undermines our peace and security." "These actions," he threateningly announced, "will cut the ground from under the feet of our delegates at the Geneva talks and jeopardize our security." The President vowed to veto such initiatives and claimed that the ban on nuclear explosions is "a back door leading to a freeze on nuclear arms, which will make their reduction almost impossible."

In short, the administration's pressure was exceptional but, alas, useless. It is, of course, difficult to separate political intrigue from the common sense of legislators.

But the fact remains that before the eyes of the whole country the House of Representatives has "thrown down the gauntlet" to the White House. The bill is now being referred for consideration by the Senate, where, as is known, the Republicans are in the majority. Very experienced commentators predict defeat for almost all the amendments. However, it seems to me that everything will not end so simply. M. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, declared today that he intends to submit a proposal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions -- the chief object of White House hatred. "By all accounts, the moratorium will receive considerable support," THE WASHINGTON POST points out.

Whereas with these actions the political damage to the administration is so far limited to the House of Representatives, on another issue -- its attitude to the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa -- the White House has been forced to oppose the entire supreme U.S. legislature. A bill adopted by a majority of votes in both chambers demands a ban on American capital investments in and bank credits to Pretoria and on flights by South African passenger aircraft here, as well as the stopping of imports to the United States of uranium, coal, steel, textiles, and agricultural and certain other kinds of products.

Having waited until after the major U.S. television companies had broadcast their news programs, so as to lessen the public reaction, President Reagan vetoed the bill submitted for his signature. It is generally believed that the Senate and the House of Representatives will ultimately overturn the President's veto.

Although it is premature to speak of a fundamental change of feeling in Congress or of its rejection of being blindly led along by the White House, the present outbreak of opposition in the Capitol is remarkable. At any rate, it indicates growing opposition to the peremptory administration "prescriptions" which until now have been imposed on the country according to the principle "the White House knows best." And perhaps Congress is really ripe for independent thought?

SHEVARDNADZE BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

TV Report on Arrival

LD012342 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Canada correspondent A. Melnikov]

[Excerpts] Comrade Shevardnadze has arrived in Ottowa on an official visit at the invitation of the Canadian Government. Our correspondent in Canada reports:

At the international airport in the Canadian capital, Comrade Shevardnadze was met by Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark and other officials.

Great importance is being accorded here to this visit. It is supposed that a number of joint documents aimed at further strengthening and developing Soviet-Canadian relations will be signed in the course of it. In a statement for the press made on arrival, Comrade Shevardnadze made special note of the fact that the USSR and Canada have always given preference to dialogue and even in the most tricky periods have conducted such dialogue in a correct way in an attempt to develop cooperation and find mutually acceptable solutions to contentious issues.

He voiced confidence that the talks ahead will promote greater cooperation between our countries both in world affairs and on a bilateral basis.

Our peoples hold sacred the memory of those times when they were allies in a common struggle. Tens of thousands of Canadians gave up their lives to vanquish fascism. Among them were naval seamen who escorted convoys of ships carrying weapons, food, clothing and medicines to Murmansk. This national military memorial stands in the very center of Ottawa. The Soviet delegation laid a wreath at it, with a ribbon bearing the inscription in Russian and English: "To Canadian Servicemen Who Fell in the Second World War in the Joint Struggle Against Fascism."

At a government residence outside the city talks began today between the USSR and Canadian foreign ministers [passage omitted]

Talk With Clark

LD011938 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Ottawa October 1 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, paying an official visit to Canada, today began talks with Canada's Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark.

In accordance with the Soviet-Canadian protocol in consultations, the sides had a detailed exchange of opinions on different aspects of the world situation, primarily on the vital problem of our time, the lessening of dangerous tensions and the ensuring of world security.

The attention of the Canadian side was drawn to the complex of Soviet initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the field of disarmament, the implementation of which would make it possible to rid mankind of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. The ending of nuclear weapons tests could become a most effective practical step towards the removal of the nuclear threat. In this context emphasis was laid on the importance of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which had been extended four times.

In the course of a detailed exchange of views, which passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, the ministers called for the early prohibition of chemical weapons and tangible results in the limitation and reduction of other weapons of mass destruction.

Both sides stressed the basic importance of the forthcoming Soviet-America summit in Reykjavik, on which the people of the whole world were pinning hopes for an improvement in the world situation and the creation of a sound base for real progress towards disarmament.

It was stressed that the successful completion of the Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe was meeting the interests of all the participants in the European process and contributing towards stronger security and cooperation on the European Continent and in the world as a whole. The ministers called for a constructive atmosphere at the forthcoming Vienna follow-up meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Meeting With CP General Secretary

LD020357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0315 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Oct (TASS) -- A comradely meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, took place here yesterday. E.A. Shevardnadze talked about the constructive activities of the CPSU and the whole Soviet people to carry out the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. W. Kashtan provided information about the struggle of the Communist Party and other progressive forces in the country for working people's rights, peace, and democracy. The importance of the further development of Soviet-Canadian relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries was emphasized during the conversation.

Dinner Speech

LD021052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is here on an official visit, spoke on Wednesday at a dinner given by Charles Joseph Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs. He said:

"Esteemed Mr Minister, Esteemed Mrs McTeer, ladies and gentlemen.

Today began on a high solemn note; we laid a wreath at Canada's national war memorial.

When a country opens up its sacred places to you it says a great deal to you about yourself and about its attitudue toward you. And one can only reply to it with sincerity and speak frankly about how we would like to see our relations. This is no problem because this tone is characteristic of relations between our country and Canada. In this we are helped by the personal contacts between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the leaders of Canada, and his correspondence with Prime Minister Mulroney on most important questions of world poltics. Our talks with Mr Clark are also taking place in a similar spirit. Clearly it would be premature at the moment to talk about what they will yield for the two sides. The talks are continuing. Important meetings and talks will be held tomorrow.

However, at this moment, at the midpoint of our visit, it is worth thinking out aloud about why we are holding talks and what we want to achieve as a result. Simple worldly wisdom dictates that the objective of good policies is to achieve good relations, both between people and between states.

Until comparatively recently it was considered sufficient to build interstate relations in such a way that disputes should not grow into conflicts. while fields of cooperation should be expanded.

Today this is not enough. For in the modern world there exist forces capagle at any moment of affecting the destiny of our relations in a way we would neither wish nor desire. Such are the realities of the nuclear-space age, and no country is in a position to close its eyes to them now.

In our time, security, if it is thought of as peace and stability for all, has become multidimensional. It cannot be reliably ensured without the liquidation of nuclear weapons and a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space armaments.

It will not become lasting unless the levels of military confrontation go down, unless conventional weapons and armed forces are reduced. Equally necessary is the strengthening of confidence, the implementation of military detente measures and the creation of mechanisms for adequate monitoring of the observance of agreeements. And finally, all this needs to be underpinned by persistent cooperation in the economic and humanitarian fields, the development of contacts among people, and exchange of information.

Guided by these criteria, which are fully in keeping with the UN Charter, M.S. Gorbachev has called for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and has put forward concrete proposals on all components of such a system. It is built around the idea of a nuclear-free world, expounded by him in the statement of 15 January of this year.

We are afforded satisfacton by the fact that Canada, too, advocated the reduction and, eventually, liquidation of nuclear armaments. This provides foundation for counting on the closest and most fruitful interaction with your country in this very important field.

We realize that much -- especially in questions of nuclear and space weapons -- depends on the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Now, in spite of all the difficulties and problems, the possibility has objectively arisen for achieving progress on this key component of security. That is precisely why M.S. Gorbachev offered U.S. President Reagan an urgent meeting to jointly stimulate the reaching of appropriate accords.

We appreciate the position of the Government of Canada, which has positively received the accord on the Soviet-U.S. summit.

We in the Soviet Union listen carefully to your appraisal of the world situation. We are interested to hear your speech at the 41st UN General Assembly Session.

At the same time we feel that Canada's authority regarding what it has to say in favor of achievement of weighty agreements is sufficient for it to be taken into account by its allies.

This would be in the interests of all states. As we understood it, the Canadian side would welcome a Soviet-U.S. accord on a mutual moratorium on nuclear tests, or talks about a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons test.

We know that Canada advocates the elimination of chemical weapons. Our delegations keep in touch on this problem at the conference in Geneva. Their contacts will become much more fruitful if they do not restrict themselves to technical details and go straight on to the political aspect.

Also being discussed a the Geneva conference is the problem of preventing an arms race in space. We are resolutely in favor of keeping space exclusively for peaceful cooperation.

Cooperation between our countries could be particularly fruitful in the sphere of European security. Both our countries have every right to count the success of the Stockholm conference in their scores.

It is extremely important to bring the spirit of mutual undertanding which triumphed there to the Vienna meeting to CSCE participant states. We are prepared to cooperate energetically with the Canadian side in order to promote the dynamic and meaninful work of that forum.

The Soviet Union and Canada are Pacific states. Our common interests are that the region is not turned into an arena of military rivalry. As M.S. Gorbachev said in his Vladivostok speech, we would like to have an objective discussion with Canada on this matter.

While striving for better cooperation in resolving security problems, we, of course, consider it important to develop our bilateral cooperation as well. As northern neighbors, we have things to discuss. The harsh Arctic world creates many problems for our countries and we learn from each other in tackling these problems. The word "pioneer" has the same meaning for us and for you. In developing large areas in which man is active, we also accept the call of nature as a call to preserve and protect it. On the whole our cooperation is developing quite well and I think that it will be even better in the future. A serious restructuring of the machinery of external economic links is taking place in our country. It makes it possible to vary the forms of contacts, to set up mixed enterprises and to decide questions more speedily. The establishment of direct contacts between the direct producers of output is envisaged. We expect that our trade and economic cooperation will develop much more dynamically. The most important thing is that on both sides there is the wish for this.

In conclusion permit me to share with you one simple thought: Yesterday, when we saw your country from the plane, through breaks in the clouds, one was reminded of the wonderful old name of the river in the book by Farley Mowat, "The River of People." We are all living on the banks of the same river of people, and we are obliged to keep its waters clean, both for ourselves and for future generations. It is worth living, seeking and finding for this. Let us wish each other success in this endeavor.

Thank you for your hospitality.

I wish you happiness and health. Mr Clark and Mrs McTeer. I wish everyone present all the very best."

OFFICIALS GREETS PRC ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC,

Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,

Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council,

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, we send you and all Chinese people cordial greetings on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

After the victory of the revolution in China and the establishment of the PRC, the Chinese people attained big successes in transforming society on socialist foundations, in the development of the economy, science and culture and in enhancing the standard of life of the working people.

The Soviet Union has always felt solidarity with the Chinese people's struggle for its social and national liberation.

The Soviet people, who are engaged in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on the acceleration of social and economic development, perceive with understanding and esteem the aim put forward by the CPC -- to modernize the country and build a socialist society. Much in international affairs depends on the two largest socialist states, which is what the Soviet Union and China are. The creative plans which the peoples of our two neighboring states are working on implementing, just like the peoples of the other socialist countries, can only be realized in conditions of peace, the most important prerequisites for which are curbing the arms race and disarmament, and setting up a universal system of international security.

In recent years a noticeable improvement has taken place in Soviet-Chinese relations. This creates a good basis for their further progressive development in all spheres, for strengthening mutual confidence, goodneighborliness and cooperation on the basis of equality of rights and in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and the cause of peace and socialism.

On the day of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, we wish you and all the Chinese people new successes in work, peace and prosperity.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

USSR Council of Ministers.

Friendship Body Greets PRC

OW011420 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Program prepared by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society]

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese Friends! 1 October is a glorious day in Chinese history, for 37 years ago the People's Republic of China was founded on this day.

The following is a talk by Kaliyagin, member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, vice director of the Moscow No. 1 Medical College, and a Soviet hero, marking the Chinese National Day.

Comrade Kaliyagin said: On behalf of all members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, I would like to convey our congratulations to all the Chinese working people on the eve of the Chinese National Day, and wish them still greater successes in both economic and cultural development and good luck and prosperity in everything. [passage omitted]

We completely understand and respect the goals set forth by the Communist Party of China to modernize China and to build a socialist society for the Chinese people. We and China have similar tasks; that is, to accelerate socioeconomic development. For this reason, we welcome the recent expansion of our contacts with China in such fields as economy, trade, science, and culture. In accordance with the agreements signed with China, the Soviet Union is taking part in a series of major Chinese projects for improving Chinese national economy. The trade volume between the two countries thus has been greatly increasing. [passage omitted]

At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Talyzin, candidate member or the CPSU Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid a successful offical visit to China which added new momentum to the development of Soviet-Chinese economic and trade relations. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kaliyagin said: The Soviet people welcome further contacts between our two countries' governments, parliaments, and relevant departments. We feel happy about the continuous development of cooperation in science, culture, education, and physical culture between the two countries and of cooperation between the two countries' social organization, including the friendship societies of our two nations. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kaliyagin continued: Let us again greet the Chinese National day, the 37th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China, and wish the Chinese people luck and happiness.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS CHITA, SHARES IMPRESSIONS

PM011315 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Own Correspondent A. Gamov article under the general heading "Tomorrow is Republic Day -- The PRC's National Holiday": "Meeting of Neighbors"]

[Text] Chita Oblast -- A delegation from the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society branch in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has been visiting Chita Oblast for 10 days. Participants in the meetings there now give their impressions.

Li Wenchang, deputy chairman of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society branch:

This is my first visit to the Soviet Union. We were moved by the attention which greeted us everywhere. We talked with workers, representatives of the intelligentsia, and schoolchildren and could see for ourselves that Soviet people want peace. We welcome the Soviet Union's initiatives.

Yu. Arshinskiy, responsible secretary of the Chita branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society:

I believe that our guests have been able to see for themselves the attention that we pay to strengthening contacts between the two countries. Our social organization also contributes to this matter. The foreign languages department of the Chita Teacher Training Institute and the No. 4 Secondary School, which teach Chinese, give us good help. Over 20 enterprises and organizations belong to our society as collective members. More than 60 lectures on Chinese history and culture have been given in the oblast in the past 18 months. Nine reports in Chinese have been prepared. An interesting exhibition of Chinese painting was put on.

Jiang Bingxin, assistant professor of the Nei Monggol Engineering Institute:

For 10 years I worked with Soviet geologists and metallurgists, who helped us in the construction of enterprises. At that time, in the fifties, I studied Russian. And then an opportunity came up to visit your country and meet with Soviet people again. I shall never forget this trip!

G. Polukhin, leader of a team of fitters at the Chita Machine Building plant:

Last summer I had an opportunity to visit China as part of the society's delegation. We met with workers, vegetable growers, and stockraisers and were received warmly and cordially everywhere. Relations of good-neighborliness meet both peoples' fundamental interests. Since Chita Oblast established trade relations with the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region through the "Dalintorg" foreign trade association in 1973 the volume of border trade has increased several times over. It now stands at millions of rubles. We receive knitwear, sewn and fur articles, footwear, and other goods from China. The Soviet side in turn supplies mineral fertilizers, motorcycles, refrigerators, and roofing steel.

Zhao Tian, general secretary of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society branch:

When we were about to set out for the Soviet Union we had very many questions: For example, what is life like for Soviet people? What processes are taking place in your country's economy? Our delegation has visited various collectives. Nothing was hidden from us, they spoke frankly about the successes and problems. Now much has become clear to us. We have seen for ourselves that Soviet people are interested in improving mutual relations between our countries.

GANDHI DEATH ATTEMPT AIMED AGAINST INDIAN UNITY

LD021108 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin writes:

An attempt was made today on the life of the Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi and the President of India Zail Singh.

As reported by the PTI and UNI agencies, three shots were fired at Rajiv Gandhi and Zail Singh, when together with other members of the Indian Government they were taking part in a ceremony at the place of cremation of one of the founders of independent India Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth, which is marked as a national holiday in India.

The prime minister and the president were not hurt. As reported by UNI, two persons from among those present at the ceremony were wounded. The criminal, a young man in military uniform, was arrested by the police. A spent cartridge clip and two full clips were found at the place where he was hiding. Rajiv Gandhi held an urgent meeting with members of the government and his closest advisers to discuss the situation. Security measures have been intensified in the capital. The police is hunting for persons involved in the crime. The Central Bureau of Investigations has started the interrogation of the detained man and establishing the circumstances of the assassination attempt.

According to the deputy police commissioner of Delhi Rajendra Mohan, the preliminary investigation has not established any ties of the arrested man with any terrorist or extremist groupings. So far the investigation does not have any information about the participation of other persons in the assassination attempt. But according to observers the crime was thoroughly planned. The attacker was dressed in the same uniform as the police security forces. This apparently explains the fact that the several hundred policemen and security agents who had come to the cremation site two hours before the ceremony and inspected the locality had failed to discover anything suspicious.

PTI agency draws attention to the obvious blunders made by the security service which is charged with the protection of the country's leaders. The criminal had first fired two shots that virtually passed unnoticed. Journalists who were at the ceremony mistook them for "motorcycle exhaust". The security agents ignored them. It was only when the assailant fired his third shot directly at Rajiv Gandhi from a distance of 10-15 meters as he was walking to his car that the alarm was sounded and the police rushed to the bushes from where the shot was fired. The criminal did not resist arrest.

The assassination attempt shows that the reactionary forces in the country have not abandoned their criminal plans against India. As is known, on October 31, 1984 hired killers took the life of the outstanding stateswoman of India, the prime minister of the country Indira Gandhi. Since then the leaders of extremist anti-Indian groupings entrenched abroad, such as Chauhan, have repeatedly made open threats against the present Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other leaders of the republic and incited the forces of internal reaction.

The shots that sounded today at a place held sacred by all Indians and on the day of a national holiday were fired with the aim of splitting the republic's unity and territorial integrity. The criminal's hand was guided by those forces who cannot stomach India's independent foreign and home policy that was formulated by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi and continued by the government of Rajiv Gandhi.

Tougher Security Measures

LD020952 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

Tougher security measures were taken in the Indian capital today following the assassination attempt on the life of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President of the Republic Zail Singh.

As was already reported the unidentified person fired three shots at the leaders of the state at a time when they were taking part in the memorial ceremony at the site of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi, a founder of independent India.

Officials of PTI news agency confirmed that Rajiv Gandhi and Zail Singh are unhurt. The gunman was arrested. According to tentative information, the criminal does not have connections with any terrorist groupings, PTI reports.

According to UNI news agency, police and security forces are hunting for the second man who is suspected to have taken part in the assassination attempt but succeeded in escaping.

AFGHANISTAN'S DOST DEPARTS AFTER STOPOVER

PM011455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and Afghan foreign minister, who stopped over en route from New York where he headed the Afghan delegation at the 41st UN General Assembly session, left Moscow for Kabul 29 September.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS AQUINO'S VISIT TO U.S.

PM011333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent I. Kovalev report: "Promises and Reality"]

[Text] Manila -- President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines has returned to Manila after a 9-day visit to the United States. The Americans applauded C. Aquino herself, the widow of an assassinated politician, as a brave woman but not for what she said in her speeches, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes.

What displeased the U.S. politicians? For example, that moment in the history of U.S.-Philippines relations which the president recalled: the Philippines' "liberation" from the Spanish colonizers by the Americans in 1898, which turned into betrayal. The country acquired new colonizers, Aquino stressed. This statement flatly contradicts American propaganda's image of the United States as the "mother country" of the Philippines. There was also a direct challenge to Washington in the fact that during the visit the commission appointed by the president to draw up the new constitution included in the draft basic law a provision which expresses the intention to ensure the country's nonnuclear status. This clearly runs counter to the Pentagon's intentions to perpetuate the presence in the Philippines of its military bases, crammed with ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons.

Economic problems occupied a large part of C. Aquino's official talks in the United States. What did she achieve? A lot, according to the U.S. press. Now, apparently, the Philippines can expect financial "injections" through various means of around 1 billion dollars. The Philippines have been given a 5-year deferment in the payment of its loan debts and subsequently an extension of payments to 12 years. The IMF is promising credits of 508 million dollars and the U.S. Administration is trying to obtain from Congress direct and nonrepayable aid of 200 million dollars. There is also a promise to study the possibility of increasing the Philippines' exports to the United States and U.S. capital investments in the Philippines.

Let us turn our attention to the terminology used: "promise," "trying to obtain," and "study"... The Philippines press is commenting keenly on these promises. The MANILA BULLETIN writes: "All the loans which the United States now intends to offer the new government were offered to the former regime of F. Marcos. The extra 200 million is compensation long due from Washington for the deployment of bases on Philippines' territory. The United States kept back all these resources for C. Aquino's visit to make it look as though 'manna from heaven' is being showered on the Philippines."

"Our headache in our relations with the United States," the Manila newspaper TRIBUNE writes, "is that there are too many unkept promises in them."

GORBACHEV, JARUZELSKI MEET IN MOSCOW 30 SEP

LD301721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Mutual Understanding' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, today met Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, who made a brief stop in Moscow following his visit to the MPR, DPRK, and PRC at the head of a Polish party-government delegation.

The conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

The same day Wojciech Jaruzelski left Moscow for home.

CSSR OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION IN KIEV

AU301311 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Sep 86 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 22 September V.A. Ivashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, received I. Rehorek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, who was in Kiev.

During a warm and friendly conversation, V.A. Ivashko spoke about the work performed by the republic's party organizations and working people to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the plans for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan. I. Rehorek briefed his listeners on accomplishing the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress for the social and economic development of Czechoslovakia, and on the efforts made by the CSSR to implement the foreign political initiatives brought forward by the countries of the socialist community.

During the conversation, problems concerning the part of the Ukrainian SSR in developing all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation were touched upon.

Participating in the conversation were A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; L. Petcl, First Department chief in the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and M. Kovac, CSSR consul general in Kiev.

BILATERAL LONG-TERM TRADE WITH POLAND TO EXPAND

LD011033 Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Soviet State Committee for Agriculture and Industry, Gosagroprom, and the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Economy of Poland have extended until the year 2000 the agreement on deliveries of fruit and vegetable production.

The sides have reached an agreement which states that Polish exports will increase from 340,000 tons this year to 500,000 tons in 1990 and almost 1 million tons in the year 2000. This means that deliveries of Polish fruit and vegetables to the Soviet market will triple in the course of 15 years. Besides this, Poland will soon become one of the largest exporters of flowers to the Soviet Union. At the end of the century, the value of deliveries of this fragile commodity will increase to R18 million per year. The network of Morozko frozen food shops will also expand. They are, so to speak, Hortex's [Polish horticultural company] representatives in the Land of the Soviets. At the end of the 5-year period, ten such trade centers will be operating in Soviet cities. [passage omitted]

Long-term contracts of this kind are, so to speak, the platform of our cooperation, including agriculture. There are broad possibilities for cooperation in this field, too. Both the Soviet Union and Poland aim to develop such long-term forms of cooperation as industrial co-production; direct links between industrial enterprises and scientific research institutions; the establishment of joint enterprises, associations and teams of scientists and specialists. In the agro-industrial area, the most modern forms of cooperation will be joint enterprises. The USSR State Committee for Agriculture and Industry and the Polish Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy have signed two agreements envisioning the creation of joint potato processing enterprises. One of these will be commissioned in 1991 and will operate in Poland. The second, a potato granule plant, will be built by 1989 in the Belorussian town of Slavgorod. Polish specialists will hand it over ready to start production. This plant will have a joint Soviet-Polish management and an international workforce. The production, according to the agreements, will be divided between both partners. These are, of course, only the first steps along this road. These two joint enterprises should be seen as an experiment, a test of the new possibilities for our cooperation.

SFRY OFFICIAL BEGINS TALKS WITH KAMENTSEV

LD010350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1911 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council Vice President Janez Zemljaric who today arrived on a working visit to Moscow, started talks with Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the agenda are the problems of Yugoslav-Soviet economic exchange in the light of sluggishness in trade noticed this year.

MITTERRAND ROLE IN RELEASE OF ORLOV, OTHERS CITED

AU011008 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 01 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct 1 (AFP) -- Almost 60 people have been authorised to leave the Soviet Union for France since President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Moscow in July, French diplomatic sources said here Wednesday.

They comprise 15 out of 21 "cases" submitted in June to the Soviet authorities by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. His Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze said during Mr. Mitterrand's visit that the Soviet authorities would look favourably on the requests.

The cases included families, some numbering seven, and mainly concerned Armenians who wanted to be reunited with their relatives.

One of the still outstanding dossiers was that of Jean Der-Sarkissian, a French citizen of Armenian origin who has been trying for 30 years to return to France, and who met Mr. Mitterrand at a French Embassy reception in Moscow.

Mr. Der-Sarkissian, 56, who must formally renounce his Soviet citizenship which he has never recognised, wants to return with his wife, who was also born in France, and their three children.

The diplomats said that some of those allowed to come to France would only stay temporarily to visit relatives and would then return to the Soviet Union.

One of the non-French cases raised by Mr. Mitterrand was that of leading dissident Yuriy Orlov, whose release was announced as part of the deal to solve the Daniloff and Zakharov affairs.

ARMS POLICIES MAJOR TOPIC AT UK LABOR CONGRESS

New Approach to Arms Race

OW010448 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Serikov]

[Text] The 85th Annual Labour Party Conference began its work in Blackpool. Our commentary:

[Serikov] Hello comrades. As you know, the Labor Party is the largest opposition party in the UK. Its criticism, directed at the ruling Conservatives, is, of course, largely subjective and biased, for the end-goal of this party, as its leader, Neil Kinnock stated recently, is to put an end to Conservative rule, which the whole country deprecates, at the next election. But, at the same time, the Labor program quite objectively and naturally reflects the mood of those Britons who, in the current difficult international situation, are trying to think in a new way.

Judged by its agenda, one of the central places in the work of the Labor conference will be taken by the question of UK military policies, particularly the attitude to the nuclear arms issue.

The Labor leaders have repeatedly stated that their party is firmly prepared to defend the principles of constructing the country's defense policies on a nonnuclear basis.

In this regard, it is appropriate to remember the recent statement by Neil Kinnock that, if the Labor Party had been in government, it would have accepted Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal to hold talks between the USSR and the UK on the question of bilateral reduction of nuclear arms.

The Laborites are also actively insisting on the withdrawal of American cruise missiles from the country and the abolition of nuclear bases. They are against the Conservatives' plans to purchase the new Trident nuclear missile system, and condemn the star wars program.

In other words, the Labor program reflects the concern of Britons with the continuation of the international arms race. As a result, the Labor Party conference which has begun in Blackpool could, as expected, make a noticeable contribution to the cause of normalizing the international situation and the strengthening collective security.

'Uproar' Over Price 'Attacks'

LD012312 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] London October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports.

The United States is stepping up intervention in the internal affairs of Britain in a bid to prevent Labour, whose anti-nuke policy is not to Washington's liking, from winning the forthcoming elections. The U.S. ambassador to London, Charles Price, echoed the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger and his assistant Richard Perle in a vicious attack on the Labour Party. Giving an interview to BBC, the ambassador claimed that the fulfilment of Labour's plans to renounce nuclear weapons, close the U.S. nuclear bases in Britain and ban the entry of nuclear-armed American ships to British ports would cause dissent and instability in NATO.

American troops and nuclear weapons on the British Isles are a part of NATO, the ambassador stressed, thus hinting that London has no right to control them.

These attacks of the American official caused an uproar among the delegates to the annual conference of the Labour Party in Blackpool. The delegates criticised especially harshly his arrogant statement that Washington intended to publicize its point of view to the day of the British elections in order to influence their outcome. Labour leader Neil Kinnock reiterated the party's anti-nuclear stand and made it clear that it would not yield to blackmail from the other side of the ocean.

The newspaper DAILY MAIL notes today that the campaign of threats to labour is obviously orchestrated by the White House. The U.S. Administration is not happy with the results of public opinion polls in Britain, according to which Labour is ahead of the ruling Conservative Party.

TASS NOTES HONDURAN BORDER 'PROVOCATION'

LD010320 Moscow TASS in English 2328 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Managua October 1 TASS - As Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry said, Honduran servicemen staged a fresh act of sabotage in Vado-Ancho in the north of Chinandega Department. They blew up a substation of a power transmission line and machinegunned a frontier patrol of the Sandinist People's Army.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry demanded that the Honduran authorities immediately investigate into the fresh provocation directed at undermining Nicaragua's economy, instigation an armed incident on the border and using it as a pretext for a direct armed invasion of the republic. These aggressive acts, says the note of the Foreign Ministry issued here, pursues the aim of intimidating the local population and building up tensions in the region.

Such actions, the note stresses, are in conflict with the norms of international law and incompatible with the generally recognised principles of relations between sovereign states.

New York October 1 TASS -- The public organization Americans Against Injustice, Suppression of Human Rights and Exploitation has condemned Washington administration's interventionist policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua. Walter Pitch, the founder of that organization, said, addressing a press conference in Mineola City, New York State, that the White House is assisting murderers from the terrorist Contras gangs. Washington's policy may lead to direct U.S. military interference in Nicaragua. The USA is following the pattern of the Vietnam aggression. The speaker urged all honest Americans to say a resolute no to the administration's crudest violation of the norms of international law.

U.S. PRESSURING COSTA RICA ON NICARAGUA

LD020257 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] San Jose October 1 TASS -- The United States is putting strong pressure on Costa Rica to make it toughen its policy towards Nicaragua, Costa Rican Minister of the Interior Guido Fernandez told foreign journalists. Gangs of Nicaraguan Contras, whose gory crimes in Nicaraguan territory are paid by the Central Intelligency Agency of the USA, are known to have entrenched themselves in the northern areas of Costa Rica. The conflict in Central America, which will be further aggravated as a result of Washington's aid to the counter-revolutionaries, will have a most negative effect on our national interests, Fernandez said.

OLYMPIC PRESIDENT HOLDS HAVANA PRESS CONFERENCE

LD012054 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Havana October 1 TASS -- "My two lengthy meetings with the Cuban leader Fidel Castro were devoted to a discussion of the present problems of the Olympic movement", a press conference here was told by the President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch.

He refused to give any details of the conversations and only said that they had discussed the key problems of world sport and that Fidel Castro had displayed a profound knowledge of sports issues not only on a national but also on a world scale.

Asked about the possibility of holding competitions of the 1988 summer Olympics in the DPRK and South Korea, Juan Samaranch said that the IOC was working on the solution of this problem. Certain successes in this field were observed during the third meeting between sports officials of the DPRK and South Korea. It is expected that a final decision will be adopted at their fourth meeting in Lausanne (Switzerland). The IOC president said that meeting would be devoted to a discussion of questions of distributing sports events to be held in the DPRK and South Korea and also the problem of free movement by participants in the Olympics between the two parts of the peninsula.

The IOC president was asked whether Cuba could be chosen as the site of the 1991 Pan-American Games. He said that Cuba had hosted many important sports events and that if Cuba were entrusted with the hosting of Pan-American Games the IOC would give it every assistance in its preparations.

The IOC strives to prevent private commercial firms and companies from establishing their control over sport, Juan Samaranch stated. But at the same time he tried to justify the participation of professionals in Olympic Games.

The IOC president said that thirteen cities were vying for the right to host the 1992 summer and winter Olympics.

Asked about the possibility of holding the Olympics in African countries the IOC president said that personally he would welcome this. He added that several problems existed because continental games in Africa had already been put off more than once. Success in their organization could become the first step towards bringing the Olympic Games to Africa.

TRADE MINISTER ARISTOV MEETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

PM301303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] On 19 September USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov had a conversation with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister R. Cabrisas.

They discussed questions pertaining to implementation of the protocols on mutual trade in the current year and the expansion of trade between the two countries in 1987.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAMAICA 19 SEP

PM301349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] On 19 September a CPSU delegation headed by N.S. Perun, executive secretary and member of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kingston to attend the 48th Conference of the People's National Party.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE HELD IN KREMLIN

Leadership Participants Noted

LD010929 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0755 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today in the Great Kremlin Palace an all-union conference of social sciences faculty heads of higher educational establishments started work.

The participants in the conference welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev and Kapitonov.

The conference was opened by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Gorbachev Address

LD011055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0755 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; speech by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to 1 October conference of social science faculty heads of higher educational establishments, in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace; video shows alternating shots of Gorbachev, audience, and sections of speakers' platform -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, first of all I would like to welcome you cordially on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and to wish your conference success. [applause] We ascribe great significance to it. The time requires initiative and creativity in all areas of life. It has raised tasks which are unprecedented in their novelty and scale, and which must be solved in the very quickest historical time limits. The Central Committee proceeds from the firm conviction that the implementation of the course of acceleration, of restructuring, of achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society is unthinkable without a stepping up of ideological-theoretical activity, without the reliable scientific provision of practical measures to improve social relationships of developing socialism. In his time Marx said that before the proletariat wages the struggle on the barricades to its conclusion, it will herald the era of the struggle's manifestation with a series of intellectual victories. Applying that to our time, we can say that before we achieve a qualitatively new state of the new society, our society, we must strive to attain big intellectual victories -- in other words, make a substantial advance in the sphere of theory, in creative comprehension of the new phenomena and processes of life.

Theory is essential not only for forward-looking social and political orientation. It is necessary for literally every one of our steps forward. Not a single large-scale practical question can be solved if it has not been thought out and grounded from a theoretical point of view. Theoretical work is one of the most important moving forces of socialist and communist construction, the most important instrument of restructuring.

Theoretical thought must, above all, reveal more fully and profoundly the features of the present-day stage of socialism, the individual phases of its achievement of a qualitatively new state for the period up to the year 2000 and beyond. It is called upon to provide a scientifically objective picture of the modern world as a whole.

These are questions which are not all simple. Let us take just one of them. Our ideal is the all-round development of man, which presupposes the increasingly full satisfaction of people's growing material and spiritual needs. With this it is important that material progress should be accompanied by intellectual and moral acquisitions. We know from experience; if the spiritual, moral basis in man and society grows scant, a consumer attitude, material greed, inevitably gains force and the internal world becomes poorer.

As we see, the law of rising demands does not operate uniformly and automatically. There is a problem here, and it is a big one, and it needs to be resolved through the interaction of all the factors of man's development. The restructuring which is developing makes most responsible social demands on the whole system of social sciences. Our concept of the dialectics of productive forces and productive relations needs to be enriched from the material of present-day life, as does our concept of socialist property, cooperative work, popular self-management and democracy, the development of a social consciousness, the causes of and ways to overcome negative phenomena, and much besides.

The party is counting on the increasing contribution of economic science to our struggle for the development of productive forces, the adoption of advanced production processes, the qualitative improvement of productive relations, the changing forms of management and administration. Without that, acceleration and the bringing into play of the main factor -- the human factor -- are impossible. In a word, the CPSU Central Committee considers the activation of the whole theoretical front to be a most important task. This is an integral component of our strategy. Today, this, for us, is an urgent and objective social need. A lot needs to be rejected, and a lot needs to be started from scratch on this path. What do I have in mind? The program documents of the 27th congress, a recent CPSU Central Committee decision about Kommunist, talk about the necessity for restructuring social science. The topics it should treat, and concrete paths and methods, have been planned. You will discuss these questions here.

I should like to express my opinion on this score. First of all, I think that there should be a discussion of the changed role and significance of social sciences, both within science itself, and on a broader, social and general human scale. These profound, qualitative and, one might say, revolutionary changes require not simply a restructuring of just social sciences, but also a number of substantial shifts concerning this on the part of other sciences and on the part of society as a whole. It is clear that in the course of the restructuring of our life and its renovation, an acute struggle of ideas, which is not always open but is uncompromising, is in progress, one of psychological position, in the style of thinking and behavior. The old ways will not give in without a fight, they will find new forms of adaption to the dynamics of life, in various scholastic tricks, while they sometimes try to include the very concept of acceleration and restructuring in the framework of the obsolete dogmas and sterotypes, emptying them of their novelty and revolutionary substance. But today's processes must not be trimmed to fit the old formulas; new ones must be elaborated, which reflect today's dialectics of life, and this can only be done in an atmosphere of creativity.

The search for truth must be made through the comparison of various points of view, discussion, and the breaking of former stereotypes. That is why we speak particularly forcefully about the need for boldness, initiative, and promotion of new ideas. That is why the Party poses so acutely the question of the importance of truth [moment istiny], of asserting the truth, both in life and in science, which is supposed to study it and find sober and effective solutions for its problems. The first duty of those who wish to seek paths to human happiness, Lenin stressed, is not to delude themselves, to have the boldness to admit frankly how things are. The new thinking, which we must all adopt, is dialectical thinking, and, according to Marx, dialectics bow before nothing, and it is critical and revolutionary by its very nature. This quality is something that belongs to Marxism wholly and unconditionally. Social scientists are today faced with the task of overcoming a distancing from the requirements of life today.

We vitally need a turn of the whole front of social science so as to face practical matters. That is how our party congress posed the question. I am confident that this is the direction in which the work of your conference will go as well. I would just like to stress that the strengthening of links between theory and practice is not simply a general slogan; it is the key to the restructuring of social sciences, and a principle for the work of scientists and teachers. Another thing: Practice is the foundation of knowledge and a criterion of truth. That is something we have long known, and it is what we teach our students. But is it always realized that the connection between theory and practice is a dialectical one? Theoretical tasks must not be divorced from practical tasks, but it is also impermissible to substitute a simple recording of facts for theory. Theory must be ahead of practice, must take phenomena more broadly, look deeper, and see what is covered over by time. Science, and theory, are also indispensible where and when the conventional methods for action do not work, when previous experience and practicality cannot give the advice needed, and where solutions, which are fundamentally new, and nonstandard action, are required. We also need science in order to shape, educate and cultivate an ability in young people to think independently and creatively.

I shall say frankly and plainly that the way of teaching social sciences that has so far existed, the forms and methods, to a large extent foster what we call dogmatism and scholasticism. The tendency to look to truisms for recipes which fit everything that comes up in life in truisms, is born of pedantry, of counting not on creative thinking work, but on unthinking rote-learning of general principles.

As is known, Lenin countered this learning by heart and cramming with the process of thinking things through -- and it is exactly this that is often in short supply in the teaching of social sciences. A paradoxical picture has taken shape: man and society, the laws governing their development, contradictions, the class struggle, the construction of a new world, mankind's attraction toward the ideal, spiritual search and disappointments, the quest for truth and the heroism of creation by work -- that which is most interesting and captivating in the process of acquiring scientific knowledge today -- are not infrequently turned, during lectures and even in textbooks, into something that is boring, official and formalistic. This is tantamount to killing off the live soul, the entire attractiveness of the emotional intellectuality of Marxism-Leninism, which represents the apex and the materialization of the excited thoughts of man, containing the entire wisdom and pain, the most enormous experience of the working people, their hopes for a better future.

At present, in a situation in which the party has called for a new way of thinking and working, it is essential to construct the process of education and upbringing in a new way, too, to a large extent.

Above all, this is a matter of creative approach, of the necessity of breaking the dogmatic methodologies of the teaching of social sciences. It is necessary to form the programs from scratch, dear comrades, to prepare new lectures, new textbooks. In a word, it is necessary, again, to turn to the dialectic, to its method of unraveling the essence of this or that object or phenomenon, of developing thought and the process of acquiring knowledge through contradictions. It is necessary to make this principle a foundation of the programs and methodologies of the higher educational establishment level of teaching of social sciences, from which the spirit of life that is alive ought to emanate.

The dialectic should become the main principle at seminars which should to a greater extent cultivate the capability for independent judgment, the skill of holding a scientific argument in which, as is known, the truth is born. It is dialogue, not a monologue, that represents the essential element of genuinely creative process of education and upbringing of young people.

What we need is that the Marxist-Leninist convictions of young people should be a result of deep reflection, of search and joyful revelations and, if you like, of discoveries, too, at least for themselves. It is only then that these convictions become one's own, inner convictions, which one has come to be personally conscious of, which one has acquired through suffering -- that is to say, they become really strong convictions that help one live and work.

In our time, a critical time, the importance of the teaching of social sciences for the forming of the scientific world view assumes its full stature. Are there new problems and tasks here? I think there are. The growth in mankind's scientific and technological might, the exacerbation of global problems, the increasing threat to the existence of human civilization and to the very life on earth itself as a consequence of the imperialist policy of militarism and aggression -- all this poses new world view problems and makes it imperative to ponder the old ones anew. The ability to orient oneself in the present complex, contradictory but interdependent world is no gift of nature, nor does it come to one along with the mastering of specialist disciplines. It is necessary to teach this ability to the specialists of the future.

After all, one's world view is not just the sum total of general knowledge about the world; it is, at the same time, also comprised of the class interests and ideals one is conscious of, the legal and moral norms, social priorities and humanist values, all that determines the choice of man's line of conduct in life, his responsible attitude to society and to himself.

Social science must not under any circumstances lose sight of the main task, which is to shape the spiritual foundations of the personality of the Soviet person and his or her active civic position as well as to determine his or her acts. Scientific and technical progress has increased technical might beyond measure. Part of this might is now entrusted to the engineer, the designer and the scientist. How will he dispose of it? Will he make the right choice when circumstances demand? That is the most important question of all. It undoubtedly depends on the direction the specialist takes in his world view, and that, comrades, means to a very substantial degree on your work.

An enormous responsibility is placed on the shoulders of teachers of social sciences in training specialists. The extent to which future engineers and agronomists, doctors and teachers are able to combine knowledge at the level of the highest achievements of modern science and professional competence with ideological conviction, political maturity, a high standard of morality and social activity, are, to a large degree, dependent on your educational and training work.

Dear comrades, our time not only makes high, and I would even say, harsh demands, but also presents a truly unprecedented opportunity to reveal giftedness and to make practical use of capabilities and talents. Things must be arranged everywhere so that people with inspiring minds, creative people who are in the vanguard of restructuring should breathe more easily, work more fruitfully and live better. This concerns production as well as science and art and all spheres of social activity.

During the course of headlong scientific and technical progress, intellectual and scientific potential is becoming the most important resource, inexhaustible by nature, of society. The resolving of historic tasks and acceleration depends to a large degree on correct, zealous and effective use of this potential. Science in the higher educational institutions is called upon to play an enormous role in its mobilization. Approximately half of all scientists with science degrees and titles are employed in the higher education system. Can it be said however that they make a corresponding contribution to scientific, technical and social progress, a contribution in accordance with the current requirements of our society? To be frank, they do not. Science in the higher educational institutions still owes Soviet society a great deal. I want to remind you that the resolving of comprehensive, large-scale and long-term programs for the socioeconomic development of our society is impossible without strengthening cooperation between representatives of social, natural and technical sciences.

Excessive and extremely narrow specialization and ignorance of achievements in other areas of knowledge is today becoming a serious brake on the very development of science itself, including social science. As is the case in the economy, departmental barriers must be resolutely broken down in the sphere of science and education. Furthermore, not only between science in the higher educational institutions, academic science and industrial science, but also within the actual sphere of higher education, which is broken up into dozens of so-called departments.

All these and other questions must be more boldly posed and resolved, with concern shown primarily for the interests of the matter in hand. Restructuring of social science will then proceed more quickly. Social sciences will then become closer to the needs of life and practice. The teaching of social science will then be more fruitful and effective.

The Central Committee is relying on you, and wishes you successes in your difficult work, which is so necessary to society. But restructuring is necessary, and what is more, thorough restructuring in order to be up to the demands of the time. We look on the exceptionally complex and large-scale tasks now facing us with optimism. We must do all of this. We cannot fail to do this. We will do this without fail. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

NEW TIMES REPRINTS RYZHKOV FRG MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

PM301502 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 38, 29 Sep 86 pp 1-8

[Reprint of Interview with Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov by Hans Schumacher editor of the West German magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT-FRANKFURTER HEFTE, published in its 22 September issue: "The Initial Steps Have Been Taken"]

[Text] Question: At its 27th congress the CPSU strongly condemned certain phenomena in the Soviet Union and promised changes. [paragraph continues]

What has changed since then and what changes can we expect in the near future? Are people in the Soviet Union feeling the changes and do they accept them in a positive spirit?

Answer: The Party has done more than simply promise change. Firmly and consistently, it is fundamentally restructuring those aspects of our economic, public, social and other spheres of life which fail to measure up to today's requirements.

Of course, one should realise that no great period has elapsed since the congress, whereas the measures it announced are intended for more than just one year ahead. Consequently, so far we can only speak of the initial moves towards restructuring that have already been made. Let me list a few of the more important measures.

After the congress and following on its directives, the Central Committee of the Party and the government adopted major decisions concerned with many crucial aspects of scientific and technological progress: improving and modernizing the economic machinery in the agro-industrial complex, heavy and light industry, building and construction and the retail trade network, the rational application of resources, radically raising the quality of output, accelerated development of the material base in the social sphere, and a stepped-up campaign against unearned incomes. The Soviets of People's Deputies now play a greater role in deciding matters of socio-economic progress. A project to reform institutions of higher learning has been drafted. The purpose of these and other measures is to renew every aspect of life in our society. Understandably, a certain amount of time will be needed to implement these measures. But we do not intend to drag our feet.

We have already recorded the first beneficial results. Moreover, due to qualitative factors we are witnessing faster rates of economic development. In the first six months of 1986, over the period from January to June, the industrial output was 5.6 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year, though an increment of 4.3 per cent had been planned, while labour productivity went up by 5.2 per cent. Note that this was achieved before the measures implemented to technologically recondition and reorganize the economy had taken effect -- in other words, it was largely the result of the altered attitude of people to their work.

Initial moves have been made to raise the quality of consumer commodities, improve food supplies for the population, and raise standards in the public and transport services.

The people are already reaping the benefit of efforts to eliminate alcoholism; the policy has now been consistently implemented for over a year. The incidence of cardiovascular disease has fallen, there are fewer industrial and transport injuries, and the divorce rate has dropped. Compared with the first six months of 1985, from January through June, sales of alcohol decreased by 37 per cent, while from the start of the current year, the population has spent roughly R6 billion less on alcoholic beverages.

This answers your question as to how Soviet people are accepting the changes that are under way. They are themselves effecting these changes.

The decisions taken by the congress and the prevailing atmosphere of high standards, veracity, creative searching and intolerance of stagnation and everything that impedes our advance have had a huge mobilizing impact on the Soviet people. [paragraph continues]

Work collectives are now more active, their discipline, sense of responsibility and organization are better, and there are greater opportunities for initiative. Everybody is happy that there is more order in the country; the moral climite has improved. The wide publicity and openness has served not only to pinpoint difficulties and shortcomings, but also to indicate reserves and effective ways and means of forging ahead. In fact, it is this that should be considered the basic change. We are already seeing this change. However, we are far from overestimating the results. As Mikhail Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his Vladivostok speech, we have not yet achieved those qualitative changes which would really consolidate the tendency to faster growth. We are only beginning.

In a number of cases reorganization is a slower than we would like it to be, that it could be. In principle this is because we cannot resolve problems that have accumulated over years in one fell swoop. The more so as we envisage the scale of restructuring as revolutionary. Then it must be noted that at the pivot of the entire process are not machines but human beings, each with his or her own psychology, mentality, and patterns of behaviour.

However, we will certainly achieve all we have planned. Such is the determination of the Party and the entire Soviet people. For this we need one indispensable condition which does not depend on us alone. That condition is peace. We have everything else we need, a detailed, consise programme of action, competent personnel confident in their powers and convinced that the ideas of socialism are right, a wealth of natural resources, and great scientific and technological potential.

Question: In political debates within Soviet society the concept of acceleration looms large. Does this mean that the Soviet economy, the Soviet society should advance faster? If so, how is this to be achieved?

Answer: Undoubtedly so. However, I would first like to note that conditioned the policy of acceleration. The new edition of the CPSU Programme, which the Party adopted at its 27th congress, puts forward major objectives geared to the communist perspective. They bear upon every aspect of life in our society: the economy, the social sphere where we are raising people's welfare to new and higher levels, politics, and the spiritual life. As a result of reform, we shall raise Soviet society to new and higher levels and take a historic move towards the highest phase of communism.

But we shall not be able to cope with these stupendous tasks without radically accelerating the country's socio-economic development. We interpret acceleration in its broadest sense, as the fundamental renewal of material and technical facilities through the application of the foremost achievements of science and technology, as better public and social relationships, profound changes in the content and character of work and the material and spiritual conditions of human life, and as a more vigorous public and political life.

Acceleration is not an objective for the remote future. It is becoming a constant factor in our development on the basis of which we shall simultaneously tackle such fundamental problems before our society as a rise in public welfare, the advancement of the country's economic potential, and the maintenance of its security.

Naturally, the economy is the basic point of application for acceleartion. For decades the Soviet economy advanced dynamically and without crises. [paragraph continues]

However, in the 1970's the rates of economic growth slackened. The process of social reform slowed down, with fewer resources being allocated to it than was necessary. Naturally, objective difficulties, such as the higher cost of resources obtained for the most part from regions difficult of access, crop failure several years running, and the slower growth of available manpower, due to the demographic recession following the second world war, were also felt. The military confrontation imposed by the U.S. and its allies also diverted considerable energy and resources. However, the basic reasons for the slackened rates go far deeper. The fact that extensive factors in economic development had to all practical purposes ceased to be useful and that it was now essential to concentrate on intensification and greater all-round efficiency in social production was lost sight of.

It would no doubt be appropriate at this point to note that we assess our failings -- of which we are fully aware -- against our own scale of values. Thus, over the 25 years a new level of welfare has been reached in the U.S.S.R. A total of 54 million flats have been built. People are now far better fed and dressed. Sales of private cars, furniture, TV sets, domestic refrigerators and other durables have multiplied. We have introduced a universal compulsory secondary education system. The number of specialists with higher education has quadrupled. In doctors per thousand of population the U.S.S.R. leads the world.

Nonetheless, the rates and quality of growth did not satisfy the Communist Party. After the CPSU Central Committee's plenary meeting of April 1985, which placed the idea of accelerating the country's socio-economic development on the agenda, these matters were discussed intensively by the Party membership and the Soviet press. These discussions assumed particular importance before the 27th CPSU congress when its draft documents were made public. They showed that acceleration had the backing of the entire people and the congress adopted it as the Party's long-term strategy. The basic ways and means of implementing this strategy were also charted. As for the nature of the current discussion of these problems, we are concerned to define concrete practical ways and means of implementing the process of acceleration.

We must first of all emphasize that we see the acceleration of the country's socio-economic progress as a multifaceted, all-embracing process, incorporating more than just higher rates of economic growth, even though these are indeed a primary importance for us today. The substance of the acceleration strategy is the new quality of growth as envisaged in he comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, in the restructuring of the economy, effective forms of management, organization and stimulation of labour, in short the acceleration of every positive process in the economy. Naturally, this is expressed in higher rates of economic growth.

We also have a clear idea of the basic ways and means of implementing the process of acceleration. The first is scientific and technological progress. When drafting the 12th state plan for the country's socio-economic advancement, we analyzed in depth the relevant possibilities and the correlaton between the technical quality of the items we produce, the technologies and techniques we use and top world standards. We took sober stock of where we were technologically on a par with, or even ahead of, the best foreign standards and where we seriously lagged behind. This enabled us to provide for the purposeful allocation of resources to just those sectors of production which will enable us to achieve a broad breakthrough towards the frontiers of technological progres relatively quickly. To this end the emphasis is basically on promoting our engineering industry as the branch where the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution are translated into material results.

Naturally, before this produces results, we shall need time and substantially increased investment. We have, moreover, laid emphasis on the technical retooling of operative production and on drastically raising the qualitative standard of our products and performance so as to obtain results within the period of the current five-year plan.

I have cited just one approach to acceleration. As was noted earlier, this task will be tackled in a comprehensive manner across the board, encompassing every sphere of economic and social life.

Question: In the U.S.S.R. the "human factor" is at the moment critical. Moral and material incentives are being employed to turn it to advantage. However, will this be possible if in recent years people have grown too accustomed to a more modest way of life, with a quieter private personal aspect? And generally, are there enough people who can undertake to implement the immense tasks that you put before them? Who, in fact, will carry them out?

Answer: I must say that the "human factor" has always played a most significant role in our society's development. Without the high level of ideological conviction and the enthusiasm of the broadest masses we would have failed to defend our revolution during the early years of Soviet power, collectivize farming, industrialize, win the bitter battle against fascism, and raise our country to its present level of socio-economic development. Our working people feel that as fully-fledged members of society they are responsible for its future. They don't feel that they are blindly doing somebody else's bidding because their collective spirit is high and their creative approach vigorous.

You are probably familiar with our periodicals. Hence there is no need to note what our factory workers, collective farmers, office employees, scientific and cultural workers, collective farmers, office employees, scientific and cultural workers are writing about the most burning, urgent basic issues related to restructuring social life and the economy. That reflects the deep-seated bond between the individual's interests and society's interests under socialism.

Yet we do not want to idealize the situation. In our country the "human factor" amounts to nearly 280 million people, each with his or her own destiny, experience, tastes, habits and moods. Undoubtedly we do have people who are passive, smugly content with life, and thus have no stake in any radical change. How many of them are there? Naturally, we don't have statistics of that order. But I can confidently state that we have incalculably more people who wish to carry out the tasks the party has set, effect a turn in the tide, and implement the acceleration programme. For these, stagnation of thought and action goes against the grain. It is on such people that the CPSU and the Soviet government rely in the effort to accomplish society's goals.

The Party predicted that the restructuring and the efforts to overcome conservative bureaucratic red tape would be no easy matter. Practice is now bearing this out. There are many cases where work collectives encounter essential difficulties and obstacles in reorganizing work. It is even so that some managers, who boldly think and act in keeping with the demands of the time, fail to rally support from their superiors and the local authorities. Hence today the CPSU, as the ruling party, and the Soviet government are boldly promoting new people who can think creatively to high office.

Generally speaking, we are observing the dialectical process of the struggle between the new and the old.

While fully backing everything new, we are fully aware that there is still very much to be done for the new to prevail. Here the human factor is crucial. We are taking a broad range of measures to galvanize this factor, and impart to it what I would call a new quality. We are convinced that we will be greatly helped by what you have noted as improvments in the system of encouraging highly productive labour, in accordance with the bedrock principle of socialism -- "from each according to his ability -- to each according to his work."

However, matters go further than that. This may be illustrated by our present emphasis on unswerving observance of the norms of social justice, on our grand objective of more fully and more rapidly satisfying the population's increased social and daily needs which the 12th five-year plan has put on the agenda. Note the congress's directive which calls for the fullest development of popular socialist self-government, which includes democracy in production, the attention paid in our country to the political, professional and cultural education of the working man. In short, the substance of the current restructuring may be expressed as orientation to the human being and his work.

As a result there is emerging in the country a socio-psychological atmosphere which gives no grace to those who seek to work in a slipshod way or generally shirk under cover of references to what you have defined as "modest" needs.

Question: How do you assess the role of culture in the development of Soviet society? What can art do and what can it not do? What are relationships like between the state, the Party and the realm of culture? What has changed in Soviet cultural policy since the 27th CPSU Congress?

Answer: It is hard to answer these questions in a couple of words. To isolate the main point, I would make the following observations.

The growing role of culture, including literature and the arts, is logical for a socialist society. This stems from the humanitarian nature of our social system. Yet, spiritual culture not only reflects the health of society, and the level of its socio-economic potential, but it is also itself most instrumental for social progress. The rising general education level, the professional expertise and know-how of the working people, the Soviet citizen's increasingly rich inner world, all most energetically serve to expedite Soviet society's advance towards the goals that have been set.

Culture has a special role to play in the attainment of the crucial objectives of our development, by which we mean the creation of a harmoniously and comprehensively developed personality benefiting from the spiritual wealth of society. It also plays an immense role as regards promoting socialist democracy, establishing the principles of social justice, and arousing social and personal initiative.

In short, the development of spiritual culture is directly linked with the aims of fully realizing the people's creative potential, shaping the socialist way of life, having spare time put to good use and, eventually, coping with the historically significant task of getting the country into the forefront of social progress.

An exhaustive reply to your question as to the relationship between the Party, the state and the domain of culture is furnished in the CPSU Central Committee's political report to the 27th congress and in the speeches by the heads of the unions of creative workers and the cultural personalities delegated to the congress.

As was indicated at the congress, the Party regards the central task of its cultural policy as that of opening the doors as wide as possible to enable people to display their abilities and lead to still fuller and richer life. It behooves literature and the arts to contribute energetically to the effort to mould the new Soviet man as patriot and internationalist. In fact, that is the yardstick for assessing the creative efforts of cultural workers, writers and artists. "Neither the Party nor the people stand in need of showy verbosity on paper, and petty dirty-linen washing, or time-serving and unprincipled utilitarianism. What society expects from the writer is artistic innovation and the truth to life which has always been the essence of real art," Mikhail Gorbachev said at the 27th CPSU Congress.

In our country there is universal support and acknowledgment for the efforts of writers, artists, composers and other workers in the arts that are closely associated with the life of the people, boldly treat the contradictions and complexities of social evolution, and fervently condemn conservative routine, and everything that impedes social progress.

In keeping with Leninist tradition, the Party and the state treat talent jealously and respectfully, exhorting cultural workers to produce work that will raise honest, steadfast people aware of their civic duty. The world, including the F.R.G., is familiar with Soviet culture, whose prestige derives from just such works of art.

In that sense there are no taboos for art. However, in our country no support is forthcoming, nor will it every be, for works that peddle in any form war, violence, hatred of other peoples, slander against socialism, pornography, and the propagation of other human vices. You know better than I do that capitalist society suffers from the uncontrolled character of those ugly phenomena in its culture. Moreover, we have always opposed and will oppose drabness, triteness, cheap sensationalism, and hackwork.

We cannot tolerate the supplanting of art by ersatz culture, as is to be observed nowadays, for instance, in Western Europe, where you have inferior cliche-ridden literature, cinema, variety and visual arts pouring in from over the Atlantic, undermining the vast heritage of Europe's national cultures, attempting to replace the permament values of world culture, pandering to base feeling and diverting people from life's real problems. This perniciously affects the younger generation, breeding cruelty by extolling the cult of brute force and inculcating mental stereotypes, racism, chauvinism, and the nonacceptance of progressive ideas. Once familiar with Soviet culture you will realize that such things are profoundly alien to it.

As for the cultural policy of the Party and the state after the 27th congress, it cannot be separated from the line the Party has drafted to expedite all-round socio-economic development.

We see increasing demoncratization in culture, in its administrative bodies, and the affairs of the associations of creative workers. The recent national congresses of film workers and writers demonstrated their more mature sense of social responsibility. [paragraph continues]

All who closely follow life in our country will have noticed in the domain of culture those fruitful processes of increased activity and creative independence on the part of the organizations concerned. This is reflected, more specifically, in film studios shedding tutelage in their choice of scenarios, the endorsement of pictures for distribution and in the artistic councils at the theatres now enjoying more rights in repertorial selection, the assessment of acting potential and approval of productions. The basic achievement here is the growing creative vigour shown by the workers in our mulinational culture, literature and art, their productive involvement in the great affairs with which the entire country is currently preoccupied.

One must also note the reorganization that has begun in many sectors of culture. All Soviet citizens are debating aspects germane to the further development of the country's higher and specialized secondary education systems. We are reforming secondary schools and the system of vocational and technical training. We are consistently augmenting the material facilities available in the socio-cultural domain, and are ridding ourselves of the habit of underestimating this aspect, to which we were so long addicted.

Let me illustrate. Over the 12th five-year-plan period we intend to build 6,000 clubs and houses of culture in rural areas, or nearly twice as many as were opened throughout the previous five-year period, plus about 40 large concert halls, etc., etc.

In conclusion to this question, I would like to emphasize that the entire wealth of the experience accumulated in building socialism demonstrates culture's growing influence for good on our social life. Soviet culture is laying the foundation for raising future generations in the spirit of lofty humanitarian ideals.

Question: What specifically has to be done to ensure that every worker, at whatever level, should be personally interested in improving the quality of his work and his output?

Answer: In our country the personal interest of the worker in improving the quality of production and his performance on the job is predicated primarily on the basic principle of socialism of which we have already spoken. In this principle are expressed the social justice of our society, the substance of the wage policy of the state, the direct dependence of wage levels on the quantity of the work of the collective as a whole and of each individual worker.

At the present time a number of important measures are being taken to increase the effectiveness of this principle.

First, the introduction of new wage rates and salary levels which are to increase by 25-35 per cent on the average over the present. Priority here will be given to personnel whose work has a direct bearing on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, improving the quality of production and performance. This category includes primarily a wide range of skilled workers engaged in the introduction of the latest equipment and technology, scientific researchers, designers, and technologists.

Second, introduction of various forms of additional remuneration to workers for their personal showing in improving the quality of the work done. Also additional remuneration to workers for improving their skills, to office employees for high standards of performance, and diverse bonus systems.

If the quality of the work, the output declines, the additional remuneration and bonuses can be decreased or cancelled.

Our wage policy is instrumental in accomplishing such import economic tasks as the development of the rich resources of areas difficult of access and with adverse climatic conditions, like the North, Siberia and the Far East. Those who work in these areas are naturally entitled to higher pay.

An important factor in heightening personal interest in the results of labour is the consistent democratization of management in all spheres of social production. The promotion of team work, the establishment of councils of work collectives, and other forms of democratization of management make it possible to overcome tendencies towards wage levelling, to provide greater incentives and heighten the prestige of workers who achieve the highest quality standards. In promoting the team-work form of remuneration, we take into account the important role the team plays under socialist conditions in cultivating a sense of collectivism, common responsibility for the job on hand and mutual aid. By independently assessing the labour contribution of each of its members, the team exerts an important educational influence, stimulating a sense of common interest, singleness of purpose and respect for majority opinion.

The rights of the work collectives will be further expanded by the Law on Socialist Enterprises, now being drafted, under which practically all questions relating to production and social development will be decided by the collectives themselves.

We have elaborated and are already giving effect to a policy aimed at linking improvement of the material conditions of the working people, of the work collectives, still closer with the quality, the quantity and -- what is most important -- the end results of their production activity. This applies not only to wages, but also to improvement of housing conditions, satisfying the requirements in cultural and recreational facilities, kindergartens, etc. For this purpose a larger part than hitherto of the net returns of the work collectives will remain at their direct disposal.

Question: When will the working people of the Soviet Union be able to enjoy the fruits of their increased labour efforts?

Answer: In your question, wittingly or unwittingly, there is the suggestion that a time gap exists between the achievement of results in the Soviet economy and their utilization to resolve social problems, to improve the conditions of life of the working people. This is not so.

The entire substance, the primary and ultimate purpose of the strategic course towards accelerating the development of science, technology and production is to raise the well-being of the Soviet people to a qualitatively new and higher level. And this objective will be realized systematically, in step with the growth of social production, the heightening of its effectiveness and, above all, the productivity of labour.

In other words, acceleration of the development of the national economy will make it possible to multiply our resources channelled to social purposes, to broaden the scale and hasten the solution of social problems. And this is not a matter of the distant future.

We do not intend to wait until the end of the five-year plan to carry out the social objectives set in it. Let me back this with the following examples. Wage increases for doctors and other medical personnel will begin this year, and for personnel of cultural and educational institutions, a little later. Next year the introduction of a new system of payment for teachers and other pedagogical personnel of schools and pre-school institutions will be completed. In the course of the five-year-plan period, as I have said, wage rates and salaries will be increased for people employed in material production. As a result of all these measures, the earnings of 90 million people will be increased in the current five years. It could not be otherwise in a society where the fruits of increasingly productive labour belong to the working people and only to them, and where labour determines the material and social status of the individual.

New substantial steps will be taken in the current five-year period to increase state assistance to families with children. For example, paid leaves granted working mothers for the care of infants will be extended from one year to a year and a half. Pensions are to be increased for a considerable number of veteran workers. We have already spoken of the connection between remuneration for labour and its results. But we know that increasing money income is not the end in itself. It signifies improved well-being only if it is accompanied by increased consumption. Therefore during the 12th five-year-plan period there will be a notable improvement in the level and structure of consumption, the working, living and recreational conditions of the population. I must mention that there is at present a veritable boom in the building of country cottages, every year more than a million garden allotments are given to working people. The land in our country is free of charge, and the state grants loans (at 0.5 per cent interest) for the building of country cottages.

In short, our state will continue consistently to provide solid social guarantees of the constitutional rights of the members of our society to work, to education and vocational training, free medical care, security in old age and in the event of illness, to housing and many other social benefits.

In conclusion, I should like to underscore something we take for granted: the direct effect of improvement of the conditions of life of the working people on the achievement of better results in production. Higher skills, a high degree of labour activity and conscientious work are important preconditions of the acceleration of the socio-economic development of the country.

Question: To what extent do the economic successes of the Soviet Union, and perhaps of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) as a whole, depend on the degree of detente between the military blocs? Are arms control and disarmament preconditions of good economic results in the future?

Answer: All of the CEMA countries have drawn up and are giving effect to plans for dynamic social and economic development and the improvement of the well-being of their peoples. We naturally conceive of the realization of these constructive plans only in conditions of peace. This determines the general principle of the foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty States -- to do everything to strengthen peace, to work for relaxation of international tension, for an end to the arms race and for disarmament. This principle found reflection in the message to the NATO countries and to all countries of Europe adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states at its Budapest meeting in June this year and containing a programme for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

In Soviet foreign policy this line of action has been given practical embodiment in the programme advanced in the January 15 statement of the CPSU General Secretary for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, in the idea, endorsed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, of creating a comprehensive system of international security, and in other concrete proposals aimed at reversing the dangerous trend of developments, at ending distrust and achieving rational cooperation among all states. Evidence of the readiness of the U.S.S.R. to take definite steps towards terminating the nuclear arms race was its recent prolongation, for the fourth time, of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

As you see, this year alone the Soviet Union has advanced a whole series of major initiatives towards reducing international tension and scaling down the dangerous military confrontation of the two social systems. We are waiting for our negotiating partners to display the necessary political wisdom and to demonstrate, not in words but by deeds, their readiness to seek joint constructive solutions of the most urgent problems of our time.

The realization of the Soviet peace proposals would have a favourable effect on the economic development not only of the Soviet Union but of the European continent and the world community as a whole. It would lead to the creation of an altogether new climate for international economic cooperation, to the intensive development of this cooperation in the interests of all nations. All countries, and primarily neighbouring European countries, would gain by this.

That the arms race has a highly adverse effect on the economy is axiomatic. Disarmament would make it possible not only to remove the threat of destruction hanging over mankind, but also to channel enormous material and intellectual resources to peaceful economic development. I should like to add, however, that the hopes of being able to retard the economic progress of the socialist community by stepping up the arms race and extending it to outer space are doomed to be disappointed. History shows that the socialist countries are capable of accomplishing their economic development objectives and at the same time strengthening their defence capability.

Question: What role do you assign to the CPSU in the renewal and reform of the Soviet economy and society? Can it be said that the CPSU will, on the one hand, not concern itself with minor everyday questions, and, on the other hand, will seek in this way to strengthen its leadership and control functions?

Answer: As you know, the CPSU is the ruling party and its status as such is written into the Constitution. Above all, its leading role is determined, of course, by its ability to give expression to the real will of the working people, its ability to elaborate an effective strategy for the country's socio-economic, political and spiritual progress. It is important in this connection to emphasize that the Party, its Central Committee, were the initiators of the big changes now under way in Soviet society. Today in its everyday work the CPSU proceeds from the premises that it is in duty bound to affirm by its actions its political and moral prestige, its position as the leading and directing force in the life of the country. Let me draw your attention to the following words from the political report of the Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the Party: "There is no vanguard role of the Communists in theory; it is expressed in practical actions."

The leading role of the Party does not entitle it to lay claim to an exclusive, privileged position. The Communists have no privileges, Lenin said, they have only additional obligations. Unless the right to be where it is most difficult and dangerous is a privilege. Under the Rules of the CPSU, a party member is doubly responsible -- both to the Party and the state -- for a breach of Soviet law.

Now for the second part of your question. The CPSU has always devoted and always will devote much attention to the economic sphere as the foundation of the life of society. Political leadership of the economy is one of the Party's basic concerns. This does not mean that in the exercise of this function the Party should substitute for economic bodies or exert petty tutelage over them, as sometimes happens in the provinces and against which the Central Committee of the CPSU has warned. In other words, the Party is called upon to exercise leadership of the various branches of the national economy by the methods intrinsic to it -- political methods- The consistency with which this course is being steered is evidenced by the numerous steps taken towards developing the independence of economic bodies and primarily enterprises and a malgamations. This is evident also in the widening of the powers of the Soviets of People's deputies, the heighting of their responsibility for all spheres of life in their respective territories.

At the same time this does not mean that the Party reserves for itself the "big issues," leaving the "petty matters" to others. We presistently stress today that there are not petty questions in our -- including the Party's -- life and work. Here everything is important. And the task the Party has set itself is precisely to ensure by political methods that the line it has worked out should be consistently implemented in everything -- in big things and small, in the long-term and current projects undertaken by society.

Question: The unfailing optimism with which Soviet political leaders approach scientific and technological progress has been noted in Western Europe. Has anything on this plane since the accident at Chernobyl?

Answer: The Soviet Union wants to see the achievements of the present scientific and technological revolution used more quickly and more fully for the good of all peoples, to see these achievements serve to overcome such phenomena still existing in the modern world as hunger and disease, poverty and illiteracy.

We believe that the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, like the catastrophes in space and other spheres where bold steps have been taken towards mastering the powerful forces of nature, do not testify to the weakness of human intellect and will. Human progress has always involved quest and risk. This is the law of the development of civilization. The fact that the deeper we probe into Nature's secrets, the greater the risk is another matter. This has faced all countries with serious problems in the sphere of scientific and technological progress. Broad cooperation and interaction on an international scale could go a long way towards helping to solve these problems. We are for the development of such cooperation both in the matter of safety in nuclear power development and in other areas. An instance of successful cooperation was the drafting at an international conference of government experts at the IAEA of conventions on the speedy notification of nuclear accidents and on the rendering of assistance in the event of such accidents. These conventions will be part of an international regime of safety in nuclear power development, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the difficulties and the occasional failures, scientific and technological progress will continue. There is a big future also for nuclear power development without which it is difficult to imagine the advance of the world economy at the present stage. The peaceful atom is already proving very useful to humanity. Some 350 atomic reactors are functioning today in different countries, and more are being built and will continue to be built.

However, it is perfectly clear that nuclear power development as well as other advanced branches of the economy must be promoted in conditions offering maximum guarantees of safety for people and the environment. All the more essential is it to rule out all possibility of the results of scientific and technological progress being used for the deliberate destruction of human life. Problems relating to the elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons are in the present circumstances of first-rate importance. Their solution would help radically to improve the entire world situation. This is our country's position and it was set forth with utmost clarity in the recent statement by the CPSU General Secretary over Soviet television.

Question: There has latterly been a certain lessening of optimism in our country with regard to the consequences of scientific and technological progress. This applies not only to nuclear power development but also to genetic engineering, and the effects of scientific and technological progress on the environment. What is your view on these questions?

Answer: I repeat, scientific and technological progress cannot be stopped. But undoubtedly it is essential to find such technical solutions which, while moving humanity forward, would not at the same time harm it. We are deeply convinced that today it is impossible to halt atomic power development, for instance. What has to be done is to remove the negative phenomena associated with this development. And this is something that must be done by all countries. A vast scientific and technological potential has been accumulated in the modern world and humanity has every possibility of controlling the forces of nature released by scientific progress. This applies also to protection of the environment in the broadest sense of the term. After all, no single country will be able to do anything here. Here is one example: there is more pollution of the environment in the European part of our territory than anywhere else in the country. This is understandable. A large part of our industry is concentrated here, besides which there is the industry of the European countries next door. But there is pollution also on Kamchatka where there is no particularly large-scale industry. Therefore it is obvious that since there are no political frontiers to the environment it must be protected by joint effort. We are ready to cooperate on a broad scale in this sphere as well.

Question: What openings do you see for cooperation also with the Western countries in the peaceful use of nuclear energy?

Answer: The Soviet Union is a strong advocate of broader and closer international cooperation in the peaceful use of the atom. The important thing is that the energy of the atom should really be the possession of all mankind, that it should serve peace and constructive endeavour, exclusively.

Our country is making a substantial contribution to the development of international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, within the framework of the IAEA as well.

The U.S.S.R. has broad commercial relations in this sphere with the socialist and also with many Western and developing countries. We supply to a wide range of countries equipment for atomic electric power stations, nuclear materials and services in the enrichment of uranium, we cooperate in research, experimental and design projects, and the training of specialists, and we send Soviet specialists abroad to give technical assistance.

The Soviet Union has tremendous practical experience in this sphere. After all, we were the first country in the world to use the atom for peaceful purposes. We have a powerful and completely self-sufficient industry for the production of atomic power equipment which includes such giant enterprises as Atommash. This enables us not only fully to meet our own requirements and the needs of fraternal socialist countries, but also to help other countries to promote their atomic power development. This of course applies exclusively to the peaceful atom.

The Soviet Union intends to continue to increase mutually beneficial cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy with all interested countries, including those in the West. A good basis for this is the rich experience and technical potentialities our country possesses for the use of the atom for the benefit of peace.

Mention might be made in this connection of such areas of coopertion as the pooling of efforts for the creation of a new generation of more economical and, most importantly, safer reactors, cooperation in achieving thermonuclear synthesis and the construction, by the combined efforts of several countries, of an international thermonuclear reactor.

Question: Permit me to ask you what prospects there are for economic cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. The possibility of establishing joint enterprises by various concerns, firms and foreign trade amalgamations of the socialist countries is being widely discussed at present. What are the prospects here?

Answer: About the possibilities of cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union I should like to say the following. We are for extending such cooperation in every way, and being realists, we are well aware that in this age of rapid scientific and technological progress and far-reaching international division of labour it is impossible to live in isolation. Our country is not some sort of isolated society and we consider it essential to make full use of the advantages of the international division of labour. This was made quite clear by the 27th Congress of the CPSU and by subsequent documents of the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

Our country stands for the further expansion of economic ties, for a search for new forms of economic cooperation.

We know that there are business circles in the F.R.G. which are interested in closer economic ties with the U.S.S.R. Such ties have indeed become traditional. But at the same time, the F.R.G. is following in the wake of the American policy of bans and embargoes. In our opinion, the purpose of such proscriptions is not to prevent the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries from receiving up-to-date technology of military of dual purpose. It would be naive to assume that we would wish to import some elements for our military technology from West European countries. [paragraph continues]

As we see it, by imposing such bans the U.S. is raising obstacles to the expansion of economic ties between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe. Whether this is of advantage or disadvantage to Western Europe is for you to judge. We stand for full, equal economic cooperation with our neighbours. I have seen the COCOM lists. To go by them, only scrap metal can be sold to the Soviet Union. That of course is nonsense. We shall never agree to buy second-rate goods or obsolete technology from our West European partners.

From this standpoint I should like to stress that we cannot understand why the F.R.G. agreed to participate in the American SDI programme. Can the number of jobs that could be provided through extension of cooperation with the U.S.S.R. be compared in any way with the number provided by participation in SDI, under which all the best orders will be concentrated in the hands of the U.S. monopolies? Moreover, the U.S. acquired an additional lever in pursuing its policy of obstructing economic ties with socialst countries.

Speaking of new forms of economic ties I would single out two. First, cooperation in production. I believe there is a broad field here for activity on both sides; our country has many big enterprises and amalgamations with great scientific and production potential and a wealth of experience. At the same time we have a good idea of the F.R.G. economy and we believe that there are many areas in which such cooperation could be developed in our mutual interest. Our ministries and enterprises have been instructed accordingly. Of course, this process must proceed on a balanced basis.

Second. Joint enterprises. I wish to make it quite clear that we do not propose to change the basic principles on which our economy rests. We are deeply convinced of its fundamental advantages. Dozens of examples could be cited to bear this out. Therefore the only question is how this new form of cooperation can be most effectively incorporated in the socialist economy.

In other words, we are for not confining ourselves to trade relations but for going over to the establishment of joint enterprises. Of course the Soviet share in them must be bigger than the foreign -- no less than 51 per cent. It goes without saying that our West European partners will be able to take out their profits. But it is also obvious that these enterprises will have to abide by Soviet laws. The output of the joint enterprises could be divided among the shareholders. It could be exported also to third countries. These are some general observations. The details can be worked out more thoroughly. We believe that this form of cooperation will benefit both our economy and the foreign partners and give a spur to international cooperation. We believe that it will be expedient to begin with small enterprises. Judging by information received, for instance, from the F.R.G., many firms are interested in this form of cooperation.

You know that our economy offers a very capacious market and a wide field for mutually advantageous activity. One could hardly find another such market anywhere. Besides, foreign business circles consider us a very reliable partner. This is our rule. Therefore, I want to stress again, the new form of cooperation is promising. This is so from the political standpoint as well. The economy has a considerable influence on the political climate. Those who trade, who promote cooperation do not fight one another.

Question: Successful headway in international economic cooperation depends in many respects on the relations between the main world powers -- the U.S.S.R and the U.S.A. My question is this: what chances are there of a new summit meeting between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. and what political results should such a meeting yield?

Answer: As you know, before the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Mr Reagan in Geneva there had been no contact at a summit level between the two countries for nearly seven years. Contacts were resumed in Geneva. We naturally hoped that after that meeting political relations between the two states would develop more constructively, and that this would affect the international climate. Our country took its obligations very seriously. The CPSU, the Soviet leadership thoroughly analyzed all the aspects of its foreign policy activity. As a result, within only a month and a half after the Geneva meeting -- on January 15 -- Comrade Gorbachev made a statement and for strengthening international security. The world hoped that after the Soviet Union's constructive proposals the U.S. would begin to respond in the matter of resolving the most urgent issues of our time. But this did not happen.

Subsequently, too, the political leadership of the Soviet Union repeatedly advanced important peace initiatives. In other words, it did everything to get the question of international security and disarmament off the ground. However, our negotiating partners did not reciprocate. At the same time they constantly raise the question of a new summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Mr Reagan. In principle we are for such a meeting, but we are deeply convinced that it must yield definite practical results.

At present our competent representatives are working in contact with the Americans, and if some questions are found on which positive results could be achieved, the matter of a new summit could be raised. We have certainly advanced enough proposals for a constructive discussion. Take if only the question of ending nuclear tests. As you know, on August 6 last year we proclaimed a moratorium and have prolonged it several times, now until the end of this year. This is a very serious step on our part, one that cannot be dismissed offhand. After all, we cannot disarm unilaterally. In the meantime the Americans have carried out 18 explosions. To our last proposal they gave a negative reply almost immediately. This is not evidence of a serious approach to such a fundamental issue as international security. Incidentally, the position on this question of the ruling quarters of the F.R.G. is also rather surprising.

In conclusion I would like to ask you to convey my best wishes to the readers of your magazine and to voice the hope that our conversation will prove to be another step towards better understanding between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the F.R.G.

MINISTERS CENSURED FOR DECEIVING STATE

PM011153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] On instances of deception and overreporting committed by leaders of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction in the commissioning of newly built and electrified sections of railroad.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee inspected the veracity of report data for 1985 filed by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction. It was established that the leaders of these ministries failed to ensure the commissioning of new railroad lines and electrified sections of railroad within the set time and, in many instances, accepted industrial projects for commissioning despite the existence of major defects, thereby deceiving the state.

In breach of the 23 January 1981 USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Commissioning of Projects Completed by the Construction Ministry," USSR Minister of Railways Comrade N.S. Konarev and USSR Minister of Transport Construction Comrade V.A. Brezhnev amended at the end of December 1985 the targets concerning the commissioning of eight railroad complexes, arbitrarily deleting from then a number of production installations, main services, environmental protection systems, and social and consumer service projects.

Even after all the aforementioned amendments, the complexes scheduled for commissioning that were submitted for acceptance contained a considerable number of defects. As a result of this, the state commissions' acceptance documents were not signed by USSR Stroybank representatives. Other members of the commissions also made material remarks on many of these documents.

Nevertheless, Comrade A.N. Bevzenko, first deputy minister of railroads, ignored the justified remarks and complaints by commission members and illegally confirmed six of the eight documents accepting for commissioning what were in fact unfinished new railroad lines and electrified sections. The projects accepted in breach of established procedure were included in state reports.

The elimination of defects, in particular along the section from Larba Station to Ust-Nyukzhi, dragged on.

The Cherusti-Sergach electrified section of the Gorkiy Railroad, which were commissioned with the assessment "good," and Comrade G.V. Falaleyev, USSR deputy minister of transport construction, was responsible for its construction; for 1 and 1/2 months after the project scheduled for commissioning ; for 1 and 1/2 months after the project scheduled for commissioning had been handed over, freight trains ran on it only at nighttime, while construction workers finished incomplete work or repaired shoddy work during the day. Diesel locomotives were used to pull passenger trains because of the lack of electric power in the contact network.

Comrade Falaleyev also committed crude violations when the Idzhevan-Razdan railroad section was submitted for acceptance.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration, possessing data regarding the overreporting that had occurred, was forced at the end of March 1986 to delete the commissioning of a number of new railroad lines and electrified sections from the capital construction report for 1985.

It came to light in the course of the inspection that leaders of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction had also committed similar illegal actions in the past. For example, during the third quarter of 1985, they had accepted two sections of the Moscow and Transbaykal Railroads which had considerable defects and illegally included them in statistical reports.

A malpractice widespread in the ministries in question was the acceptance of production sections for commissioning when the plans for the construction and commissioning of housing and social, consumer service, and cultural projects had not been fulfilled.

Examining questions of these crude violations of state discipline, the collegiums of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction failed to evaluate them in a principled fashion, perceiving only "organizational deficiencies on the part of some leading workers."

A tolerant attitude toward these unseemly occurrences was also displayed by the party committees at the Ministry of Railways (Secretary Comrade M.F. Podkolzin) and the Ministry of Transport Construction (Secretary Comrade D. Ye. Metalnikov). Party proceedings were instituted against none of the Communists guilty of serious breaches of state discipline when accepting railroad complexes for commissioning.

All this is evidence that the leaders and party committees of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction have failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Stepping Up the Struggle To Resolutely End and Eradicate Instances of Deception and Overreporting" and crudely violate the demands of party and state discipline. These ministries have failed to create an atmosphere of implacability toward individuals attempting to cover up the true state of affairs by false reporting.

The Railroad Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union Central Committee (Chairman Comrade I.A. Shinkevich) does not display the required exactingness toward leading workers of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction or local trade union organs as regards the creation of normal working and living conditions for people operating newly commissioned railroad lines, and tolerates the systematic nonfulfillment of the plan for the construction of social, consumer service, and cultural projects.

The committee has strictly censured Comrade N.S. Konarev, USSR minister of railroads and member of the CPSU, and Comrade V.A. Brezhnev, USSR minister of transport construction and member of the CPSU, over their indiscipline in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Stepping Up the Struggle To Resolutely End and Eradicate Instances of Deception and Overreporting" and lack of principle in evaluating the crude violations of established procedures for the acceptance of railroad projects for commissioning. Note has been taken of the statement by Comrades N.S. Konarev and V.A. Brezhnev on the necessary measures they have taken to eradicate such occurrences.

The committee has severely reprimanded Comrade A.N. Bevzenko, USSR first deputy minister of railways, and his record has been endorsed for breaches of party and state discipline in accepting for commissioning railroads and electrified sections which were incomplete to a large extent.

Comrade G.V. Falaleyev, USSR deputy minister of transport construction, has been severely reprimanded and his record has been endorsed for submitting for commissioning the unfinished Cherusti-Sergach and Idzhevan-Razdan electrified railroad sections.

The attention of party committees at the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction, and of Secretaries Comrades M.F. Podkolzin and D. Ye. Metalnikov personally has been drawn to the tolerant attitude toward leaders who are party members and have committed acts of deception and overreporting. The party committees at the ministries in question have been ordered to examine the question of the responsibility of other ministry officials regarding the handover and acceptance of unfinished projects for commissioning.

The committee has drawn the attention of Comrade I.S. Shinkevich, chairman of the Railway Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union Central Committee, to the insufficient exactingness toward leaders of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction and toward local trade union organs regarding the prompt and proper commissioning of housing and other social and consumer service projects at newly commissioned railroad sections.

OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED OVER LIQUOR TRADE

PM011031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee: On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of Leaders of the USSR Trade Ministry and its Subdivisions in Carrying Out CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions on Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has examined the results of a check carried out in conjunction with the USSR People's Control Committee of the fulfillment by USSR Ministry of Trade leaders of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and has adopted an appropriate decision on the question.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee decision notes that the ministry (minister: Comrade G.I. Vashchenko) while performing definite work in fulfillment of the aforementioned resolutions has allowed serious shortcomings to occur in the location and specialization of trade enterprises, in planning and monitoring the supply and sale of spirits, and in reducing the volumes of their sales.

The union republics' proposals regarding market allocations in 1986 were accepted by the leadership without taking account of the volumes of delivery and sales of wines and liquor last year, the trade's existing stocks, or the level of per capita consumption. Consequently, the volume of liquor planned for the RSFSR and the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian union republics was 50 percent higher than the average for the country. The Kazakh, Kirghiz, and Turkmen SSR's were allocated a considerably larger volume of vodka and vodka-based liqueurs in the first half of this year than was actually sold in the second half of 1985. There were also shortcomings in the planning of supplies of grape-based wine, and an increase in its volume was allowed to occur in eight union republics.

As a result of a lack of monitoring on the part of Comrade S.D. Aleshin, deputy trade minister, and Comrade Ye. A. Klinkov, chief of the Main Administration for Food Products Trade, a considerable oversupply of spirits and their decentralized purchase is being allowed to occur in the regions that were checked. In the first 6 months of the current year the Azerbaijan SSR was allocated 17,000 dekaliters of vodka and vodka liqueur products, the city of Moscow 66,000 dekaliters of brandy, and the Kazakh SSR 151,000 dekaliters of berry and fruit wine in addition to the market allocations.

The trade organizations of many RSFSR autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts purchased more than 450,000 dekaliters of grape-based and berry and fruit wine from the consumer cooperative network, kolhozes, and sovkhozes.

The checks revealed many instances of continuing sales of alcoholic drinks in trade and public catering enterprises sited near industrial enterprises, schools, children's establishments, and working people's places of recreation. Breaches of the rules concerning trade in liquor at public catering enterprises have not been eradicated. Many restaurants in the cities of Moscow, Kurgan, and Saratov, the Mari ASSR, the Moscow, Irkutsk, Kuybyshev, and other RSFSR oblasts are trading in spirits for consumption off the premises. In some of them patrons continue to be served liquor to mark all kinds of celebrations, weddings, retirement farewells, and so forth.

In the Kirghiz, Latvian, and Belorussian SSR's the Buryat, Tuva, and Mordovian ASSR's and Kirov, Novgorod, Chita, and other RSFSR oblasts the sale of wine and liquor on days off continues, and the issuing of such against lists, coupons, orders, and so forth has also become established, which is a most flagrant breach of the rules of trade, does not help intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. The ministry has not to date drawn up the proposals necessary to instil order in this matter.

Ministry leaders, the committee notes in its decision, are not taking the necessary measures to improve the trade in soft drinks, juices, or ice cream, and some of them are content with a relatively small increase in their production and sale. Per capita consumption of soft drinks, juices and ice cream remain low.

The specialized trade network for the sale of mineral water and fruit drinks, juices, and kvass is developing slowly. The proportion of stores trading in those products is still at the 1984 level and in such republics as Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan it has even fallen.

Comrade V.G. Bychkov, the deputy minister, and Comrade Z.T. Soboleva, chief of the public catering administration, did not fulfill the set targets for achieving a significant expansion of the network of tea rooms, snack bars, and also cafes and bars selling soft drinks. Eleven union republics have not completed the reorganization of public catering enterprises which formerly traded in spirits. A number of places have failed to take the necessary measures to renew the range of current output and increase the sale to the population of culinary and confectionery goods.

Ministry leaders have permitted serious shortcomings in the work of selecting and educating cadres engaged in the sale of liquor and are not enhancing the role of the intradepartmental monitoring of the observance of the rules of trade in alcoholic beverages. Consequently such violations as the concealment of wine and vodka for the purposes of speculation, the sale of spirits to people under the age of 21, and so forth have acquired a massive scale.

An atmosphere of intolerance toward instances of drunkenness and breaches of the anti-alcohol law has not been established at many collectives of trade enterprises and organizations. Since May last year alone, 17,000 trade workers have been sent to detoxification stations in the Ukraine, the Uzbek, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, and Kirghiz union republics and Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kalinin, and Kuybyshev Oblasts in the RSFSR.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has noted that executive discipline is lax in the ministry's system. [paragraph continues]

The assignment of workers to deal with questions of combating drunkenness and alcoholism at local level is only short term, as a rule, and checks are superficial. Only 65 republic and oblast trade organizations have been inspected since the adoption of the resolutions by the party and government. Shortcomings in their work are not being examined in depth and occasionally are even being glossed over and measures to eliminate those shortcomings are not being taken.

The ministry party committee has reduced the work of the fulfillment of resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism to the mere drafting of measures. Demands on communist leaders and the apparatus of the ministry for their fulfillment have been reduced.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee severely reprimanded Comrade G.I. Vashchenko, USSR trade minister, for serious shortcomings in the work to fulfill party and government resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, the absence of the necessary order in organizing trade in liquors, serious omissions in their planning, and low exactingness toward leaders of subordinate organizations and workers of the ministry's apparatus. Note was made of his statement that the ministry will draw the necessary conclusions from the discussion of this question at the committee and will take immediate measures to eliminate the shortcomings exposed by the investigation and to increase exactingness on workers of trade and public catering enterprises for ensuring the strict fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

Comrade V.G. Bychkov, member of the CPSU and USSR deputy trade minister, was cautioned for failing to take measures to improve the work of public catering enterprises, failing to meet targets for their reorganization, numerous breaches of the rules governing trade in alcoholic beverages, unjustified reduction of the production and sale to the population of flour and culinary products in a number of parts of the country, and low standard of service to the population.

The same penalty was imposed on Comrade M.S. Maslennikov, secretary of the ministry's party committee, for unsatisfactory monitoring and lax influence on the work of the apparatus' Communists in fulfilling party and government decisions on intensifying the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism. The party committee has been instructed to examine the question of the responsibility of other Communists working in the apparatus who are guilty of permitting shortcomings in work to fulfill party and government resolutions on intensifying the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The attention of Comrade P.I. Kurenkov, RSFSR first deputy trade minister, was drawn to the absence of an active campaign against the many breaches of the rules governing trade in liquor.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee took note of the statement by Comrade N.F. Kulinich, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, that the committee will take measures to increase the production, expand the range, and improve the quality of soft drinks.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF CHERNOBYL REFURBISHING

No. 1 Set Recommissioned

LD011929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] We have just received a report from the Chernobyl AES on the recommissioning of the first power-set. This reportage is presented by Yevgeniy Grishenkov and Leonid Lazarevich, our special correspondents:

At the moment I am in the large and spacious hall containing the control panel of the first generating set. There is an enormous number of instruments and control positions. As a rule there are 8-10 specialists here, as there were 5 months ago. Today, there are rather more -- 14 of them. You can feel the tension, but the atmosphere is workmanlike, businesslike. We may mention this fact: our present position is 400 meters from the reactor at which the accident occurred, and on which work to close the sarcophagus is now nearing completion.

And today is, one might say, a very important point, a key point -- the industrial switching of the first set into the country's unified power grid. Now everyone is tense...everybody has been preparing for this. This important moment has been preceded by enormous work carried out to repair and restore the first power-set...

[Other correspondent interrupts] (?Repair work following) the accident at Chernobyl AES was a matter of orders, decontamination of the rooms... [Other correspondent interrupts] This day has been made possible because thousands upon thousands of people gave their labor to Chernobyl AES. And here is the shift-leader's report:

[Unidentified voice] Ready to switch the first turbogenerator into the grid!

[Another unidentified voice] I give permission for turbo-generator No. 1 of the first set of Chernobyl AES to be switched into the grid. Go ahead!

[Correspondent] That was Yuriy Kuzmich Semenov, deputy chairman of the government commission, receiving the report.

[Unidentified voice] Turbo-generator No. 1 switched into grid!

[Correspondent] And now an interview with Yuriy Kuzmich. Yuriy Kuzmich, how was the first generating set started operating?

[Semenov] It will work normally. As to how it started, you saw it. It was switched on at 1648 and developed a load of 40 mw. Now it will continuing increasing it.

[Correspondent] The Western press has been commenting on the forthcoming recommissioning of the first generating set.

U.S. Energy Secretary Harrington considers that the resumption of work at Chernobyl AES is disquieting. What can you say about this?

[Semenov] Let him worry about the work of his own atomic power stations!

Chernobyl AES is working, and today's switching of set No. 1 into the grid will make such prophets keep quiet. The safety of the station is the very highest. Much has been said about this already, the fact that thousands upon thousands of people were involved in repairing the sets at Chernobyl AES, and their efforts made it possible to make the station safe. In 10-15 days' time we shall switch on set No. 2 and, in the second quarter of 1987, set No. 3 as well.

Further Report

LD012350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] We have just received a video report from Chernobyl. [Video reports opens with shot of lights on control room display with four sections referring to Unit T-1, Unit T-2, Unit M-1 and Unit M-2, scanning over circuit diagrams on the wall and other control panels, showing a clock reading 1600 hours. A television screen is set into the wall further along. There are five men shown in the room, all wearing gowns and caps, watching the instruments]

An important state has come today at Chernobyl nuclear station -- the period of trial runs. Work is being done at the station according to a special elaborated program. [Video cuts to show three turbines, middle one marked TG-1, then a man wearing a gown, hard hat and gauze mask checking readings against a list on the wall. There is a very brief shot of 9 men in another -- nonoperational -- room, all in gown and cap, then the camera closes in on a hand as it moves a lever on a panel and on a dial as it registers an output]

Following the conduct of physical experiments on the reactor of the first set, changes were brought in that increased sharply its safety. Safety and reliability -- those are the most important. Now we have readiness -- Number 1. And so, turbines that have been silent for more than 5 months once again have started working. [closing video sequence shows a view of the machine hall with the turbines]

BRIEFS

DAY OF REST CHANGED -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR has decreed the transfer of the rest day from Saturday, 4 October, to Monday 6 October 1986. Saturday, 11 October, is to be considered a working day. The rest day of 11 October, which has not been used by workers and employees, is not to be joined to their annual leave and be paid at the same rate as their leave days are paid. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86 LD]

MOSCOW PAPER VIEWS WINTER FUEL SITUATION

PM301321 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by L. Tsvetkov, deputy editor of the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA economics and propaganda section: "Fuel for the Winter"]

[Text] The USSR Gossnab has acquainted us with its current report -- from this report it is easy to trace the movement of fuel resources from their source to consumer warehouses. The figures appear reassuring. Extraction? Fine: The coal and gas industry is overfullfilling plans and the petroleum industry is firmly on course for eliminating its arrears. Transportation? Railroad workers are now working far more accurately and the main freight -- coal -- is even being transported slightly ahead of schedule. Consumers' accumulation of stock? Even this indicator has its plus: even more coal, fuel oil, and gas has been stored than planned for 1 September. In a word, the reports create an appearance of prosperity.

In fact, the figures reassure no one. Administration chief V. Kostyunin, responsible for this area of supply, and the leaders of other Gossnab subdivisions concerned do not conceal their alarm. The recently published CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services in preparation for the fall and winter period is imbued with great concern.

The reports fail to take into account the amendments life has made since the targets were approved. Energy supply for the national economy has been made more complex by the accident at the Chernobyl AES. This situation, of course, is not made more simple by additional measures to guarantee the safety at other nuclear power stations. To this must be added the unfavorable hydrological situation in certain regions of the country where water shortages are preventing full output from GES turbines. And winter, judging by the forecasts, is not intending to make allowances for these difficulties. This is why attention is now centered on thermal electrical power. Fuel reserves in excess of the plan for this must be considerably increased. How? The fuel extraction sectors have been set additional targets, but other ways must be used. Today it is more acutely necessary than ever before to precisely distribute available fuel, intensify our energy-saving technical policy, and organize the rational use of every kilogram of coal, fuel oil, and gas.

For obvious reasons particular concern is felt for fuel supplies to the country's northern regions. All annual supplies of fuels and lubricants have to be conveyed to Arctic ports by ship to then be taken by winter roads to enterprises and settlements. But, as our Magadan correspondent V. Androsenko reports, for example, it is exactly in the ports that interruptions occur. Fuel supply is extremely irregular. The delivery of winter diesel fuels is lagging considerably behind plan.

Manipulating energy resources could be significantly eased by making more rational use of local types of fuel. This is mainly the job of local soviet ispolkoms. Unfortunately, they still give this area insufficient attention. They overlook, for example, the fact that coal enterprises are not meeting targets for the production of brick fuel and graded coal. These arrears are in the region of 0.3 million metric tons in Kuzbass, for example. Oil shale, peat, and by-products from sawmill operations and wood processing could be used more extensively.

In this respect it must be taken into account that the main consumer of these resources is the local population. And there is absolutely no need, for example, for agricultural farms to burn oil products that are in short supply. It is important to be aware of every need and take into account the degree to which it is satisfied. But it is this that many ispolkoms have failed to grasp. In Karaganda we tried to elicit from the city headquarters responsible for preparing for winter how much coal it is planned to sell in the "private sector"? But the headquarters, it transpires, is solely concerned with enterprises, as if the needs of the workers at these same enterprises are someone else's concern.

Planning and norm-setting at industrial production units requires greater order. The system here is as follows. Throughout the country as a whole a greater quantity of both boiler and furnace fuel and thermal and electric energy has been saved than planned. But do our successes in this task correspond to the actual potential?

Just over 40 enterprises in the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry which were checked managed to fulfill three-fourths of the annual plan to save thermal energy in just 3 months and have "covered" the year for saving electric energy. And this is not a record. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building have saved approximately 9 times more fuel than planned in just 6 months, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy -- 53 times as much! How can quarterly targets be justified if they can be so easily exceeded?

As of 1987 draft plans will have a special section relating to saving material resources, including fuel and energy resources. A barrier is being raised against formalism and easy approaches. There are plans, in particular, to work out and analyze annual fuel and energy balances for enterprises and associations.

The main way to economize is to introduce equipment and technology requiring less consumption of energy resources. Unfortunately, some economic workers believe that they can only expect tangible results from scientific and technical progress in the distant future. But in a number of cases this future is here already. Take the "Bashselmash" plant, for example, where there are ready-made machines to apply fertilizer directly into the soil. The lifting capacity of each of them is three times greater than that of an agricultural aircraft, and the fuel used to carry out comparable work is several times less. What is needed for this equipment to reach the fields from the shop floor? Not very much -- wheels from the Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Kremenchug plant. What is needed is elementary conscientiousness from the associated plant which, alas, is in short supply at present.

As of September the load on energy systems and heating networks will rapidly increase. So will fuel consumption. Meanwhile, the overhaul of equipment at power plants and boiler houses, heating pipe networks, and heating systems at buildings and installations has not yet been completed everywhere. To all appearances, the chief obstacle here is irresponsibility.

The leaders of "Irkutskenergo" have not stinted on cheerful reports on progress made in preparations for winter. In actual fact, however, the situation has not improved but deteriorated. Many pipelines are poorly insulated and heat the air. During the summer a considerable amount of accomodation was made available but heating capacities have not been increased. [paragraph continues]

Twelve accidents in the energy sphere have resulted in losses costing millions of rubles this year. And the Irkutsk party Obkom Bureau did the right thing in strictly calling Communists to account for all this.

The lessons of past winters demand that we draw timely conclusions. Schedules for the reconstruction, retooling, and commissioning of new energy capacities must be the law for every economic worker and collective.

BELORUSSIA IMPROVES JOB-PLACEMENT SERVICES

LD291459 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Minsk, 29 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Tatyana Khryapina reports: "We have news, and we think it is not bad," Anatoliy Fomich, chairman of the Belorussian State Committee on Labor and Social Issues, responded to the journalists' age-old question "What's new?" He began his explanation with a few figures: In the last 12 to 18 months staff turnover in the republic has declined by over 10 percent and the period between starting to look for new work and transferring to it has declined on the average of two-thirds to three-quarters. Also, the number of work offers in the labor exchanges has increased considerably; whereas the exchanges previously offered jobseekers an average of 5 work places, now they can offer them up to 20.

The changes are really striking. What has caused them? As it turns out, they originate in the fact that a virtually new and complete system of organized job placement has been set up in the republic. Whereas the offices in the USSR where information on the demand for workers is concentrated previously existed only in the republic's largest town, now they have been opened in 150 population centres.

But it is not only a matter of the number of job placement offices, these "opposites of job centers," inasmuch as people do not look for work in them, but work seeks people. Probably the most important factor is that these offices have started to operate differently. They not only offer work places, but also help to select those most suitable to the particular person. Systems of tests, the results of which are processed on a computer, have been developed for this purpose.

Another new aspect of our work, Anatoliy Fomich continues, is that previously we selected staff mainly for industrial enterprises for towns. With increasing frequency now we are also fulfilling orders for agricultural enterprises. However, the specialists they need are also different now. For example, the agricultural cooperative "Krasnyy Oktyabar", which is not far from Minsk, now needs on a permanent basis tractor-drivers, drivers, electric welders, livestock farmers, building workers, technicians and several engineers.

It has become easier for people to choose work, and it is more beneficial for the state, because the number of mistakes made in this matter has declined. In a word, the constitutional right to work is now being provided at a new, higher level in Belorussia.

CSA REPORTS ON NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

LD020415 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] The harvest in the fields of the east is quickly moving toward the finish. The progress of agricultural work in the country has been released by the USSR Central Statistical Administration today [CSA]. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn have been cut on more than 150 million hectares. They have been threshed on 98 percent of this area. Altay Kray, Chita and Omsk Oblasts, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts in the Urals, North Kazakhstan and Kustanay Oblasts -- these are the rayons where the harvest work is still continuing. In the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, they told us that the preparation of grain is being carried out in much more organized way this year. The plan for selling grain to the state has been fulfilled by 6 union republics, 34 oblasts and krays in the Russian Federation, 9 in the Ukraine, and 4 in Kazakhstan. Two-thirds of all wheat that was delivered, has been valued at the reception points as high-quality; this means hard, firm, and valuable.

Mass harvest of sun flowers is continuing in the European part of the country, mainly in the areas adjacent to the Volga and in western side of the Urals. The digging up of sugar beet is also in progress. All sugar beet processing plants started to work to their full capacity. Finished products are already being transported from here. The farms also are harvesting such late crops as soya. So far, one-fifth of its sown areas has been threshed. Potato lifting is quickly nearing the finish. A good harvest of this crop has been grown in Belorussiya. Seed corn has been threshed in the counrty on almost 2.5 million hectares. The harvest of this crop in Uzbekistan has been delayed quite considerably. And yes, the crop obtained here this year is extremely low. It is possible that in recent years, the harvests were not much higher either. However, altogether different figures appeared then in the accounts.

The farms are continuing to prepare feed for general animal husbandry. Silage making is the main activity here now. Already 214 million tons were already put into silos, 77 percent of the plan. In the most southerly rayons, the optimal time for winter sowing has already begun. For the fulfillment of the plan, the farms are to sow less than one-fifth of winter field.

Plowing is carried out everywhere on a mass scale. It is namely earlier plowing which gives the biggest effect; this is well known to any agronomist. However, in the Stavropol Kray, in the Kostroma, Ivanovo, Smolensk, and some other oblasts, they were not able to organize the work in such a way that would allow autumn plowing to be finished in time.

Further on Grain Harvesting

LD020422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] A report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA]: Grain and pulse crops, except corn, have been cut in the country on over 105 million hectares. Grain has been threshed on nearly 104 million hectares. The harvest has been completed in many areas; feed procurement continues. The toilers of the country presently are devoting much effort to preparations for the future harvest. Winter crops have been sown on nearly 32 million hectares, which is 81 percent of the area. More and more equipment is being provided for autumn plowing. However, things are behind here.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS KUSTANAY OBLAST MEETING

PM300929 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Gather the Harvest in Full"]

[Text] The harvesting in Kustanay Oblast's fields is gathering pace. Tasks connected with speeding up the development of agricultural production in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, conducting the harvest campaign in an organized way, and fulfilling socialist pledges to surrender grain to the state and prepare for the next harvest were discussed 1 September in Kustanay at a conference of workers from party and soviet organs and leaders of the oblast's agro-industrial complex.

V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the party obkom, gave a briefing on the state of affairs.

The conference was addressed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. It was noted that the course of the harvest and the present situation demand that the main attention be devoted to the quality of work and the prevention of violations at all stages of the harvest process. Party raykoms, rayispolkoms, the oblast agro-industrial committee, primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and leaders and specialists of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and procurement and motor transport enterprises must make full use of the resources and means at their disposal in order to complete the harvest in as short a time as possible and without losses and unconditionally fulfill plans and pledges to sell grain and other products.

We cannot brook disruptions which affect the quality and speed of grain harvesting work. Not all the combine pool is yet involved in the harvest and trucks and loading and unloading facilities are not being used to full capacity. At a number of farms harvesting hardware is used only in daylight. The conference paid particular attention to the need for the uninterrupted dispatch of grain to the state and the surrender of the maximum quantity of durum and high-value varieties of wheat. The work remuneration system, material and moral incentive measures, and plans for cooperation between grain growers and procurers must be oriented toward this. The importance of building secure foundations for next year's harvest was discussed. Seed requirements must be met and the fall plowing must be carried out at the best time.

Large tasks face livestock breeders, particularly concerning the development of livestock raising for meat and the strengthening of feed production. The oblast agro-industrial committee must more rapidly carry out restructuring, improve the work of rayon agro-industrial association councils, more extensively introduce the collective contract and financial autonomy, and more boldly introduce the principles of self-financing and self-sufficiency.

Participating in the conference's work were: N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers: G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee: G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of grain products; and E. Kh. Gukasov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee

V.S. Murakhovskiy and N.A. Nazarbayev visited a number of farms in Kustanayskiy, Fedorovskiy, and Komsomolskiy Rayons. They were accompanied on their trip by V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Obkom, and K. Kh. Tyulebekov, oblispolkom chairman.

GLINKA NOTES UKRAINE LAG IN FEED STOCKS

PM011545 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 1

[Livestock expert M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Fall Contrasts"]

[Excerpt] Only 4 days are left before the start -- according to the calendar -- of the period when livestock must be kept indoors. Here are the fodder reserves stocked in preparation for this period by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in union republics:

	Percentage of Plan	Quintals of Feed Units per Standard Head
RSFSR	88	14.21
Ukraine	73	11.92
Belorussia	89	12.75
Uzbekistan	76	12.29
Kazakhstan	90	15.01
Georgia	78	11.94
Azerbaijan	80	12.89
Lithuania	99.96	15.67
Moldavia	64	13.21
Latvia	83	12.78
Kirghizia	94	13.58
Tajikistan	86	11.40
Armenia	96	14.88
Turkmenia	90	11.99
Estonia	79	11.08

So far, stock units in the Ukraine (State Agro-industrial Committee Chairman: Yu.A Kolomiyets) have laid in less than three-fourths of the planned quantity of feeds for the winter. Even though the laying in of silage is continuing at full speed in the republic (64 percent of the finished feed plan), the procurement of root crops has only just begun (7 percent of the planned amount) and the state of affairs does cause alarm. A total of only 6.3 million metric tons of hay has been laid in, which is almost 1.2 million metric tons less than at the same date last year, while the figure for haylage is 7.3 million metric tons, being 2.6 million metric tons less.

Striking contrasts are to be observed in the republic regarding the state of fodder stocks. The procurement plans for both hay and haylage have been overfulfilled in the Crimean Oblast and fulfilled in Donetsk Oblast, while virtually all farms in Kherson Oblast have fully covered their requirements for coarse feeds. And yet, feed stocks are being built up only slowly in Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, and Cherkassy Oblasts.

There are numerous causes for this situation, but the main one is the attitude toward the creation of the feed base. Vinnitsa Oblast, for example, was the first in the Ukraine even during the previous 5-year plan period to elaborate a comprehensive plan for the development of feed production. But it failed to ensure that stock units built up their stocks completely from their own feeds, the proportion of grain concentrates was too high and the proportion of succulent and coarse feeds and hay in particular was not high enough. And so, this year the oblast's stocks of this feed are just 3.5 quintals per cow, while the neighboring Zhitomir, Rovno, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts have laid in more than 10 quintals per cow. The overall feed structure in Kirovograd Oblast has not been brought in line with the specialization in stock raising, and there is a great shortage of nutrients, and of protein in particular, as a result. A number of other oblasts also sow insufficient quantities of protein-rich soybeans and cruciferous crops. [passage omitted]